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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 96 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

A. I. C. C. VENUE CONTROVERSY ENDED AT-LAST

Meeting Will Be Held At Patna On May 18 & 19

Slight Alteration In Gandhiji's Tour Programme

Simultaneous Meeting Of Working Committee

An Associated Press message dated Muzaffarpur, April 23, states:

It has now been decided to hold the meetings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. on the 18th and 19th May at Patna. ....Dr. Syed Mahmud will issue a statement to-night.

Gandhiji's Harijan tour programme will be slightly altered.

GOKHALEPURI TALKS

The following is the United Press version received earlier.

Mahatmaji, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Syed Mahmud were closetted for a couple of hours this morning at Gokhlepuri where Mahatmaji is staying.

It is understood discussion centred round the vexed question of selecting the venue for holding the A. I. C. C. and Working Committee meetings.

RANCHI IDEA ABANDONED

The idea of holding both these meetings at Ranchi has apparently been abandoned.

It is reliably understood Dr. Mahmud is in telegraphic communication with Dr. B. C. Roy to ascertain whether May 17 or 18 will suit him for holding both the A. I. C. C. and Working Committee meetings at Calcutta.

PATNA OR ALLAHABAD

If he does not agree to the proposal, then the Working Committee and A. I. C. C. meetings will definitely be held simultaneously either at Patna or at Allahabad because Dr. Ansari is insistent on these meetings being held before he sails for Europe.

It is believed Mahatmaji has given his consent to these proposals.

CHANGE IN BENGAL PROGRAMME?

Mahatma's Bengal programme will be slightly altered in case the venue of the meetings is finally selected at Patna or Allahabad.

Mahatmaji and party leave for Patna to-morrow morning.

He performs the opening ceremony of Gokhlepuri at 6 p.m. this evening.

DR. MAHMUD EXPLAINS

MUZAFFARPUR, April 23

Dr. Syed Mahmud in a statement says that in view of the fact that the A.I.C.C. has been convened for 18th and 19th May at Patna to consider the situation arising from Gandhiji's statement and his letter to Dr. Ansari he (Dr. Mahmud) considers it unnecessary and undesirable to hold a meeting of the Working Committee at Ranchi as announced.

The meeting of the Working Committee proposed to be held at Ranchi has accordingly been cancelled and it will now meet on 18th May evening at Patna.

Dr. Mahmud asks members to excuse any inconvenience caused by this change in date and venue.

GOKHALEPURI COLONY OPENED

Gandhiji opened this evening before a distinguished gathering the Gokhalepuri Colony, a self-contained settlement built by the Servants of India Society and proposed to be run on a co-oprative basis.—A. P.

FRONTIER WELCOME TO SWARAJ PARTY

PESHAWAR, April 23.

A meeting of the local Congress leaders was held to-day under the presidency of Agha Lalbadshah. After three hours' discussion it was decided to support the revival of the Swaraj Party.

With the release of 27 "Red Shirt" prisoners from the Haripur and the Bannu jails, no political prisoners belonging to the Hazara, Bannu and the Dera Ismail Khan districts will be left in jail. The remaining number of political prisoners belong to Peshawar and the Kohat districts.—A. P.

DELHI ENDORSES GANDHIJI'S DECISION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 23.

A meeting of the members of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee was held at Meerut yesterday at the house of Mr. Jolly Prasad, aivocate. Chaudhury Raghubir Narain Singh 'raja' of Asora was proposed to the chair.

They met twice the proceedings being held in camera.

After long discussion the following resolutions were passed in the morning session:

Resolved, this meeting of the Congress workers of Delhi Province endorses Mahatma Gandhi's decision to suspend Civil Disobedience movement and reaffirms its faith in direct action and satyagraha as effective political weapon for the attainment of "Purna Swaraj".

The following two resolutions were adopted in the second sesion.

This meeting of the Congress workers of Delhi Province having considered the move to revive "Swaraj Party requests the Working Committee to recommend the revival thereof to the A. I. C. C. so that the party revived with Mahatmaji's blessings may have the permission of Congress to contest elections to the legislatures on a political party programme to be approved by the Congress in a special open session."

"In view of Mahatmaji's Patna pronouncement and Delhi decisions, this meeting resolves that a special session of the Congress convened at an early date to evolve a constructive and practical economic programme with a view to effectively check the exploitation of the starving masses of India."

House Of Commons

RELEASE OF GARHWALIS

"No Interference With Commander-In-Chief's Discretion

HOARE'S REPLY TO MAXTON

LONDON, April 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Maxton inquiring whether the Secretary of State would consider the release of any Garhwalis sentenced in connection with the disturbances at Peshawar in April 1930, who are still serving sentences, Sir S. Hoare stated, under normal practice whereby the Commander-in-Chief reviews periodically the sentences on all persons convicted by Courts-Martial, eight men had been released by the end of 1932 and more might have been released since. Sir S. Hoare did not propose to interfere with the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief in this connection.

CHITTAGONG ECHO

Mr. David Grenfell suggested an enquiry into the complaints of inhabitants of the villages of Patya and Dhalgat in Chittagong regarding the conduct of military pickets.

Sir S Hoare said, he had no information and added he was prepared to inquire if Mr. Grenfell desired; but he took the opportunity of saying as the Home Member stated in the Assembly on March 21 that the examination of various complaints about the conduct of troops in Bengal had shown that they either had no foundation or were greatly exaggerated.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BELDANGA CONVICTIONS

BERHAMPORE (Bengal) April 23.

Twenty-six Muslims have been convicted by the Sessions Judge of offences in connection with communal riots at Baldanga during the car festival last year. Six of these were treated as first offenders and bound over, while the rest were sentenced to six months imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 each: in default six weeks additional imprisonment.—A.P.

"IRON WOMAN" JAILED.

(Special Cable).

HELSINGFORS, April 23.

Known as "Iron Woman" on account of her inscrutability and composure during her long secret trial before the High Court, Mrs. Martinschul, the central figure in the greatest spy trial in the Finnish history, was sentenced to eight years penal servitude for espionage on behalf of the Soviet.

Twenty-three of the 27 accused with her were sentenced to shorter terms.

She and her accomplices alleged they had before been members of an international spy organisation unmasked in France in December.

KILLS 3 AND ESCAPES.

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, April 23.

Desperado John Dillinger again shot his way out of the police trap. He was surrounded in a wood near Mercer, Michigan, and capture was expected every moment, but 27 agents of the Department of Justice met with withering fire when they attempted to take Dillinger and his companions dead or alive.

Three including a Federal Agent were killed and three wounded and Dillinger with a woman companion escaped in a car.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tairsee's Sensational Allegations

An astoulding and sensational statement was made by Mr. L. R. Tairsee in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday that the Excise Advisory Committee to which the Corporation proposed to send their representatives, was not above board and that pecuniary gain was made by certain members. This allegation was not contradicted.

DRAFT RULES RECORDED

This statement had a salutary effect and the draft rules for sending the representatives of the Corporation to the Excise Advisory Committee were merely recorded.

NO REPRESENTATIVES

The effect of this shelving the matter will negative the former resolution of the Corporation to send their representatives to the Excise Advisory Board as they could not do so in the absence of the rules.

MUHARRUM CLASH IN KAPURTHALA

Police Ban On Procession Leads To Rush Of Mob On Police

85 PERSONS ARRESTED

KAPURTHALA, April 23.

One policeman was seriously injured and nine received minor injuries on Saturday at Sultanpur, when a procession in connection with the Muharrum celebrations was stopped by the police from going along a route prohibited by the State authorities.

The mob, it is reported, rushed at the police and snatched their lathis and belaboured them. The police, it is understood, used no force to check their progress. The Chief Minister visited the spot later.

On Sunday the Muslims, it is reported, again went in batches and cut branches of banyan trees when 85 of them were arrested.

The Muslims are observing a hartal at Sultanpur and Kapurthala.—A. P.

THREE PAPERS FUND

Rs. 528 Received From Abyssinia

On Monday our readers contributed Rs. 670 making total collection of Rs. 2.21.320. This amount includes Rs. 528 sent from Harar (Abyssinia) through Mr. Nathubhai Mulji. We publish below the amount received on Monday:—

	Rs.	a.
Irani Jarthosti	3	0
Harar (Abyssinia) Hindu Samaj through Nathubhai Mulji	528	0
Kandavadi Sthanakvasi Jain Upasharya	34-9-3	
The Anjar Tennis Club through Dr. V. H. Thacker L.M.&S	101	0

25,000 Respond To Call Of General Strike

30,000 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Response To Call Of General Strike

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee, have issued the following statement:—

Contrary to the expectation of the millowners and their friends more than 30,000 workers struck work on the 23rd, in response to the Strike-Committee's appeal for a General Strike. More than twenty mils were seriously affected. Eleven were completely closed early in the morning, and the rest worked with reduced hands. The General Strike has definitely begun. To-morrow Bombay will definitely see a complete strike in the mill industry. In this connection the strike committee wishes to point out that the statement in the "Evening News" about "poor response" is incorrect and mischievous.

THAT TALK OF COMMUNISTS

Recently there has been much talk in a certain section of the press, about Communist agitators fomenting trouble in the mill area. This section of the press attempted to prove that the strike-agitation was the work of a few mischievous communists; that the strike was being foisted on the unwilling workers by intimidation and cheap demagogy. It desperately hoped that the strike-agitation would end in a fiasco.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE

The splendid response of the workers to-day when more than 30,000 workers came out on strike at the call of the Strike-Committee, ought to settle all doubts. Inspite of heavy odds, the Textile workers have thus entered upon a most momentous struggle.—a struggle which will be desperately fought on both

(STRIKE REPORT Page 12)

sides. Driven to starvation by the rationalisation and wage-cut drive of the millowners, with unemployment increasing by thousands for whom neither the State nor the Capitalists want to accept the responsibility, the workers have resorted to the only weapon left to them,—the weapon of the General Strike. Added to all this is the systematic policy of the millowners to throttle every attempt at Trade Union Organisation. To the average Bombay worker, the right of organisation has become a fundamental one for safeguarding his standard of living from ever increasing offensive at the hands of the millowners.

KEEPING "RING CLEAR"

Signs are not wanting to show that the workers will have to face police interference. It will be remembered that some time back the Government of Bombay declared that in industrial disputes its policy was to keep the ring clear for both parties. However, to-day the ring in Parel was so full of armed policemen, that there was hardly any room left for the workers. On not less than three occasions the police interefered with the morning processions which were converging towards the Nagu Sayajed Wadi. The processions from Madhavji Dharamsi Mill, from Sewri and the big procession from Nagu Sayajee Wadi.—all were turned back by armed policemen.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT DENIED

Thus to-day even the fundamental right of demonstration was denied to the workers. The Strike Committee at its to-day's sitting condemned most vigorously this attack on the worker's right to demonstrate. However, the Strike Committee feels confident that it will succeed in bringing a complete stoppage of all the Bombay mills, notwithstanding the interference of the authorities.

11 Mills Close Doors: But Leaders Expect Complete Deadlock This Week

STRICT POLICE BANDOBUST

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

"The response from the workers to the call of General strike has proved to be beyond our most sanguine expectations," declared the leaders of the Joint Strike Committee, when I met them on my round of the Mill Area yesterday, "and this has given us more courage and hope. If we have to judge from what we have seen to-day, the Strike will be complete in the course of the week, if not to-morrow itself."

11 Mills Closed

It is not known whether it is in pursuance of any definite plan on the part of the Millowners, but only twenty-three mills put on steam on Monday morning, and of these eleven closed down during the course of the day, involving about 22,000 workers. Several of the other Mills had on the average, a 10 per cent. absenteeism.

25,000 On Strike

A rough estimate of the men thus on strike, may be put down at over 25,000, and the claim of the Joint Strike Committee that 30,000 men responded to its call, does not seem to be any great exaggeration.

Peaceful Conduct

Thanks to the peaceful conduct of the workers, no untoward event of any serious nature occurred yesterday, though reports of some stone-throwing were received from the Mirji, Prahlad and Apollo Mills.

Enthusiasm Spreads

A look round the Mill Area late last evening, after the mills were closed after work, gave the impression that the new hope of the leaders may, after all be, not without absolute foundation. But the problem that faces them is the keeping up of the Strike and the spirit of the men. Meetings were held in various centres where the workers were exhorted to stand united and firm till their demands were conceded to them.

STRIKE LEADERS CONDEMN RESTRICTION ON DEMONSTRATIONS

The response of the Bombay textile workers to the call of the General Strike, though not complete, is according to leaders of the Joint Strike Committee beyond expectations and justifies their claim that the General Strike has begun. Something like a miracle has happened over-night, as my inquiries on Sunday and the admission of some of the Labour leaders showed that the chances of any appreciable response were poor. Monday opened with only 23 mills, out of the 48 odd mills actually working, which put on steam. Very few mills registered non-attendance of workers; but soon the strike spread and by noon about ten mills closed doors. Later in the afternoon one more mill belonging to the Finlay Group also closed doors.

The mills on strike are:—

SEWRI CENTRE: (1) Moon, (2) China, (3) Jubilee, (4) Jam, No. 2 and (5) Swan.

ELPHINSTONE OR NAGU SAYAJI WADI CENTRE: (1) Mysore Mill. When this mill opened in the morning hardly 150 men went to work and as the management could not possibly run the machines, closed down the mill. I am told that the management told the workers that the mill would remain closed for a month.

(2) Crown. This mill joined the strike only a few hours after work began.

All the other mills in this Centre worked as usual, though it is reported that a small percentage of the workers did not turn up for work. An interesting feature in this Centre is the surprise that awaited the management of the Standard Mills. The management of this mill, I am told, did not expect that they would be able to work the mill; but when the hooter sent out its shrill note, the workers turned up in the usual course.

FERGUSSON ROAD AND DE LISLE ROAD CENTRE: (1) Phoenix and (2) Union mills were completely closed.

Among the other mills that did not work were the Swastik and Madhavji Dharamsi mills.

The following mills worked only with a partial complement of workers:—

(1) Century and (2) Dawn mills, it is reported, had 50 per cent. attendance only. It is claimed that other mills also recorded fall in attendance and an average of 10 per cent. fall in attendance in all the other mills which continued to work appears to be a reasonable claim. It is, however, a fact several mills had full complement of their workers.

All the mills on the Kalachowki and Ghorapdeo Centre worked as usual.

PROCESSIONS STOPPED

In the early hours of Monday morning armed and Lathi Police had posted themselves at all the strategic centres in the mill area. The demonstration lorries of the Strike Committee also began their parade from about 4-30 a.m. As the morning advanced, workers who had downed tools began to gather at appointed centres, where their leaders addressed them. These meetings then formed themselves in processions, which wanted to parade the whole Mill Area and converge at a central place for a mammoth meeting. After these processions had gone considerable way, to the surprise of the Labour leaders, the Police closed particular routes for the processionists. This caused resentment among the workers, but they kept calm, thanks to the discipline of past struggle which they seem to have maintained in their ranks.

The Joint Strike Committee, however, considered the matter at a meeting behind the closed doors. I understand that the Committee has been wise enough in deciding not to invite any

(Continued on Page 7).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted:—Reliable hard-working agents able to sell our teas at competitive prices for the season on salaries up to Rs. 350 with 20 per cent. commission. Deposit against Agency required. Apply Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalaiyam. 2292

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Wanted one 3 ton ice plant for Mercerisation Range. Apply with details and lowest price to Box No. 2290, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at reasonable price, One Card of Bombay Native Share and Stock Broker's Association. Please submit best offers to Box No. 2293, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Motussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay 23rd April 1934. 8284.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of VASANTRAI PRANSHANKER JOSHI, late of Gondal State and prior to his death working as the Traffic Superintendent of the Gondal State Railways and then residing in Gondal in Kathiawar .... Deceased.

Bai KASHIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased also of Gondal Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gondal in Kathiawar .... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
The 19th day of April, 1934.
MESSRS. HARIDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8283.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Water Superintendent on the grade of Rs. 100—10—180 efficiency bar 180—10—250 plus Rs. 50/- as Motor Cycle Allowance so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 7th May 1934.

The applicant should be a B.E. of five years' standing and preference will be given to one who has experience of water distribution. Start can be given on intermediate pay of the grade as mentioned above to an experienced and well qualified candidate.

J. S. MALIK.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Dated 21st April 1934. 8281

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS MODIFIED UP TO 26TH SEPT 1933.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 11th day of June, 1934, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh lines in substitution for the existing regular lines of the public street known as FALKLAND ROAD AT ITS JUNCTION WITH THE DUNCAN & CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROADS.

A plan of these streets showing the existing regular lines of the streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1934.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
8282

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913.
AND OF
THE NEW EASTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company on Monday, 30th March, 1934, the following resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on Thursday, 19th April, 1934, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution, namely:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Chhaganlal M. Poojara be appointed as the voluntary liquidator for the purpose of winding up."

PURSHOTAM SURCHAND.
Chairman.
Bombay, 19th April, 1934.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913.
AND OF
THE NEW EASTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors of the Company that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held at the Registered office, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, 18th May, 1934 for the purpose of determining whether an application should be made to the Court for appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidator appointed by he Company.

CHHAGANLAL M. POOJARA.
Liquidator.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1934. 8280

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvements) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1934 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 218-228; 128-138; Case No. 199; Musjid Bunder Road and Memonwada Road.

Building Street Nos. 30; 5-8; 18-23; 8; 16; 3; 4; 86-94; 6; Case Nos. 248; 249, 250, 251. Dhoobi Street and Bhajipala Street and Dhoobi Street and Bhajipala Cross Lane.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) 25th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at CHOWPATTY SEA-FACE, NEXT TO VIANELLIS RESTAURANT of Complete Household furniture, Tilting suit, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano, Godrej and Chubb Safes, Musical box, Wardrobes, Harmonium, Glassware (1) Lando Lade, seven-seater Hudson Motor car in good running order etc.

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COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Burma) can be phoned or wired to any part of India

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

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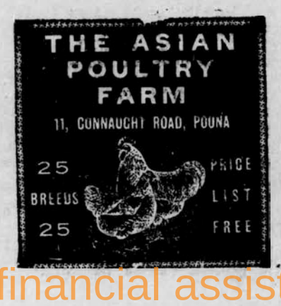

THE CARLTON

6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MASK OF FU MANCHU

A M.-G.-M. Thriller
WITH
BORIS KARLOFF
(in his most sinister role to date)
KAREN MORLEY
LEWIS STONE
MYRNA LOY
JEAN HERSHOLT

SEE
—the Wall of Knives!
—the Bell that Never Stops!
—the Pool of Crocodiles!
—the Death Ray!
and 1,000 other thrills!

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apr.	25 Apr.
Heijin Maru	4364	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Nagato Maru	5901	27 Apr.	5 May
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Apr.
Katori Maru	10000	15 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru,	11000	10 May
Hankozaki Maru	10500	23 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May
Chinchibu Maru	17500	6 June

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Altai ,,	9th May	22nd ,,
Keifuku ,,	20th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	7th June

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How To Solve Indian Problem

A Constituent Assembly The Only Way

Mr. Horace G. Alexander writes in the "New Statesman and the Nation":—

Probably a great many freedom-loving and progressive-minded Englishmen feel that in the midst of a world whose legal and moral foundations have been undermined, the quiet, steady, determined progress, in spite of the fierce opposition of the Die-hards, towards a greater measure of political freedom for India is one of the redeeming features both of the world situation generally and of the National Government's record in particular.

Lord Sankey, it seems, has been as good as his word; he has held the National Government to its early promises given in the Round Table Conferences. Sir Samuel Hoare, though he may have inserted more safeguards than the Labour Government was contemplating, has honestly held to the main lines charted out by his predecessors. So far as India is concerned, it would seem that the liberal, freedom-loving traditions of this country still hold good. All this forms an attractive view; and the task of calling it in question is a thankless one. Nevertheless, I suggest that this view, however sincerely held, is dangerously short-sighted and even false.

Consider Sir John Perronet Thompson's pamphlet expounding and defending the White Paper. He says many wise and penetrating things in his discussion of "safeguards" and of some of the common Die-hard criticisms. He admits, for instance, the danger inherent in any scheme that is over-buttressed with safeguards. "The value of responsibility," he writes, "is the root-issue of the whole controversy. The weakness of safeguards lies in the temptation to challenge them. Indeed, it is in a sense true to say that the safeguards themselves are a source of danger in so far as they tend to weaken the sense of responsibility." Defending the transfer of law and order to Indian Ministers, he shows how much easier it will be for a responsible Indian Minister to take strong measures against those who may challenge his authority than for an irresponsible Britisher." "If an Englishman in India takes a strong line, not only India but England and America too many ring with denunciation. If an Indian were to do the same, he would have his own communal press behind him, and the Western world would be uninterested and unmoved."

Similarly, Sir John Thompson effectively defends the extension of the franchise to a largely illiterate population. But when he turns from Die-hard criticism to Indian criticism he is disappointing. Moderate Indian criticism he examines briefly, and finds unimportant. Congress criticism, representing a much greater volume of opinion, he wholly ignores.

It is most unfortunate that even liberal-minded ex-officials, perhaps because they have suffered from exasperating and irritating opposition and misrepresentation from Congressmen in India, are disposed to dismiss the Congress as mere irreconcilable extremism. Doubtless this attitude is intensified by the perplexing nature of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi is, of course, totally unlike most politicians. His standard of values is not theirs. While they are thinking in terms of constitutional rights, he is thinking in terms of peasant poverty. During the later stages of the second Round Table Conference an official of the India Office remarked: "We have always felt that the Indian politicians were out of touch with the peasants; and we believe that we give more thought to their interests that those politicians. Mr. Gandhi we recognise is different."

It may be objected that even if Mr. Gandhi cares so much for the peasants he, after all, is not the Congress. That is true; but the popular leader of the Congress in the various provinces—Vallabhbhai Patel and others in Gujerat, Jawaharlal Nehru in the United Provinces, Rajendra Prasad in Bihar, Rajagopalacharia in Madras and others—are all proved friends of the poor, some of them convinced Socialists. Certainly there are other elements in the Congress; but it is to that body almost alone in India today that the peasants and workers can look with any hope.

What, then, are the Congress criticisms of the White Paper? In one sense the answer is not easy, for the Congress is not in the least interested in the White Paper. They see that it does not give India the substance of self-government, that it does not give the opportunity of getting on with the job of combating poverty; so they are content to register their protest in or out of jail, and to work for the masses as well as they may in spite of the hampering restrictions of the authorities as, for instance by destroying such rotten social evils as untouchability.

Nevertheless, the main lines of their criticisms are clear; they are two. First, that the White Paper scheme is hopelessly undemocratic. Secondly, that the transfer of financial responsibility is a sham, and that in fact this scheme would put a greater burden of taxation than ever upon the over-burdened Indian peasants.

The assignment of a third of the seats in the National Assembly to the Princes, and additional seats to other privileged groups, together with the communal award, which puts a premium on bigotry, makes the development of a strong democratic government in India almost impossible. The Conservative supporters of the National Government may be comforted by the knowledge that the new constitution will make for stability in India. No doubt it will: stability of power for the Princes, of wealth for landlords, moneylenders, merchants, employers and lawyers on the one hand; and on the other, stability of social subjection for women, and of abject poverty, religious bigotry, ignorance and social degradation for the dumb millions of the villages and towns.

As to finance, Mr. Gandhi has often declared that real "swaraj" means control of the purse—and, unless English history teaching has undergone a revolution in recent years, every schoolboy in this country may be expected to agree with him. The White Paper gives India financial autonomy with one hand and takes it away with the other. The Minister of Finance in the Central Government is to be responsible to the Assembly; but he will be responsible for only 20 per cent of the budget. The remaining 80 per cent—army, civil services and other reserved departments—will be entirely outside his control. No wonder Mr. Gandhi declared categorically in the second Round Table Conference that nothing would ever induce him to accept responsibility under such conditions. Will any self-respecting Indian take office and be responsible for presenting a budget when he knows that he cannot touch the army budget (about 80 per cent. higher today than it was in 1914), or the cost of the civil service? Why should he have no voice in deciding how many highly paid officials his country needs, or can afford? To use Mr. Gandhi's metaphor, in a country where the quality of the milk is miserably poor, we insist on skimming off all the cream. The new Constitution, too, seems likely to cost India at least £5 millions a year more than the present. There remains one more fundamental criticism. Is it really to be supposed that a constitution devised in England will fit India? Is it racial arrogance, or is it just lack of imagination, that leads us to assume that we understand India's needs better than her own sons and daughters can do? But, it will be protested, have we not been careful to obtain Indian advice, suggestions and criticisms all the way through? Yes, we have; and therein lies half the tragedy of our relations with the Indian people. Whenever we have to deal with the people of India, we always seem to go the wrong way about it. Instead of going boldly to their acknowledged leaders, and saying, "We want to come to an understanding with you,' we prefer to deal with all kinds of people who for one reason or other—honorable reasons in many cases, less honourable in others—are eager to keep on good terms with us. And so we gather together a formidable array of the most diverse folk, and call it a Round Table Conference, and pretend that we are dealing with the leaders of India. But they are responsible to no one, so they are inevitably all at sixes and sevens; they are not the chosen leaders of the country, and the heart of India is not touched.

The real greatness of Lord Irwin lies in this, that he was able to touch the heart of India, and that he thereby came to see that Gandhi was the man he must come to terms with if friendship with India were to be established. One of the wisest Indians who came to the Round Table Conference, not a professional politician, used to say: "If only you people would deal with the one man who can deliver the goods! The rest of us don't matter at all." We still reject his advice; we still think Congress is "the enemy." We still imprison the men and women who are strong enough to stand up against us, and who are, therefore, much the most likely to be strong enough to tackle those vast problems of Indian welfare which "God's Englishmen," assisted by amenable Indians, can never tackle. The British House of Commons and the official White Paper, whatever good will they may represent, are in fact just obstacles in the path. A constituent assembly in India is the real need.

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STATE BANK FOR CEYLON

Mr. Pochkhanawala Appointed Chairman Of Inquiry Commission

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, has been appointed Chairman of the Ceylon Banking Commission set up by the Government of Ceylon to formulate proposals for the establishment of a State Bank for Ceylon and ao inquire into other banking and financial questions concerning the Island.

Mr. Pochkhanawala will sail from Bombay almost immediately to take charge of his duties as Head of the Commission He leaves for Colombo on Wednesday, April 25

The two or three other members who will compose the Commission will be drawn from the Island.

Though Mr. Pochkhanawala will be away with the Commission for the next five to six months, he will remain in charge of the affairs of the Central Bank. He intends paying periodical visits to Bombay to look to the interests of the Bank, with which he will constantly remain in touch while in Ceylon.

PRESERVING PEACE IN CITY

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

Some dirty propaganda is going on in the city about the probable Hindu Muslim Clash in Bombay, due to the General strike.

To counteract false rumours going on in the city and to preserve peace, a Volunteer Corps of the name of National Volunteer Guards' is being enlisted. The duty of these volunteers will be to go about in Mohallas, hold street corner meetings, distribute pamphlets on the need of Hindu Muslim Unity and guard certain localities, suspected of horrible and to give correct news of the situation to citizens. The members of the "Guard" will be recruited from all communities 20 volunteers are on duty from today (Monday). A free kitchen has been opened for the volunteers who will also be given distinct badges.

AROUND THE COURTS

Mohamed Ismail, alleged to be a notorious pick-pocket was put up on Monday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday at the inquest held over the body of Jankubai Vallab (22).

* * * *

A verdict of death due to suicidal dose of opium was returned by the Jury at the inquest over the body of Abdulla aged (25).

* * * *

A. C. Armstrong, G. Lawrence, B. John and two others who were arrested by the Colaba Police at Tullock Road, Apollo Chambers, on a charge of satta betting were ordered to be released on bail to May 7, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday.

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Sequel To Fight In Lal Baug Chawl

Five persons are reported to have sustained injuries as a result of a brawl in a chawl at Lal Baug on Friday last. They were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where the condition of one is reported be very serious.

Yeshuba Ganpat and three others who are alleged to have taken part in the brawl were arrested by the Bhoiwada Police and they were placed before the Dadar Police Court Magistrate on Monday morning. The accused were remanded to police custody till 4th May.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY MEETING

A meeting of the leading workers in the Co-operative movement in the Maharashtra will be held at Poona on Wednesday (April 25), at 8 a.m. at the Hall of the Poona District Co-operative Institute when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other members of the Agricultural Debt Reremption Committee appointed by the Democratic Swaraj Party will be present and discuss the question with them.

CONCERTS BY KHANSAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN

Under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan will give two musical concerts on Saturday the 5th May at 9 p.m. and on Sunday the 6th May at 4-30 p.m. at the Gujrat Forbs Hall, Girgaum Back Road, near Congress House.

Fires causing considerable damage to property have been reported from villages Dadhi, Khaira, Kathia, Palia and Tewariganwa in Central India.

CHIRA BAZAR HOUSE-BREAKING CASE

Accused To Be Deported?

Wadilal Mohanlal and Martanda Nagappa who were arrested by the Princess Street Police on April 12 on a charge of house-breaking and theft of Rs. 35 from a shop in Chira Bazar, Bombay, were again paced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday when the Police applied for a further adjournment of the case to April 30.

Sergeant Dughard presenting the application stated that the papers in he case had been sent to the Commissioner of Police for his approval of deporting the accused out of Bombay as it was alleged they belonged to a gang of house-breakers.

Mr. Fazal Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. E. J. Biem, who appeared for Wadilal Mohanlal opposed the application and urged that his client should be discharged, as the Police had had ample opportunity to present their case against him. Wadilal had been arrested on mere suspicion as he was alleged to have been seen in the vicinity after the offence was detected.

The Magistrate observed that unless he heard the evidence in the case he could not discharge the accused.

The Magistrate ultimately directed that the accused should be placed on a charge sheet by the 30th April and grranted the application, the accused to remain on the same bail.

COMPLAINT AGAINST INSPECTOR RAJE

Magistrate Issues Notice

It will be recalled that at the last hearing of the application, Mr. Khairaz told the Court that Wadilal Mohanlal, was a Police informant and was arrested on a false charge because he had been giving information to a newspaper. Allegations of assault were also made against Inspector Raje when the Magistrate ordered the accused to file a complaint in writing.

Previous to the remand application, a complaint of alleged assault by Inspector Raje of the Princess Street Police Station was filed before the same Magistrate, by Wadilal Mohanlal.

The Magistrate after perusing the application told Mr. Fazal Khairaz who appeared for the complainant, that he would send the case to the Superintendent of the Division for his report.

Mr. Khairaz stated that he had instructions to apply for the issue of a summons as no useful purpose would be served by sending the case to the Police for inquiry.

The Magistrate observed that he was not bound by the findings of a police inquiry but Inspector Raje being a police officer, the case papers should in the first instance be sent to the Head of the Department so that departmental notice may be taken of the complaint.

Mr. Khairaz urged that this was a fit case where a summons might be issued as the head of the department would know the full details when the case came up for hearing.

The Magistrate was not disposed to grant a summons and ordered notice to issue on Inspector Raje to show cause.

COMPLAINT OF ASSAULT

Baroda Accused On Crutches Alleges Maltreatment In Police Station

A complaint of alleged assault against the Princess Street Police was made by Gulam Rasul Inayat Rasul, who was arrested on suspicion and remanded into police custody till April 23, when an application for an extension of the remand was made on Monday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third court, Bombay.

The accused was arrested on April 7 while attempting to sell a gold necklace worth Rs. 400 at Sheikh Memon Street. The police alleged that he was unable to give a reasonable explanation as to how he had come into possession of the necklace. He was a native of Baroda and a letter had been writen to the Police Commissioner of Baroda but no reply had been received. The police had sent another reminder to the Police Commissioner, Baroda, and they therefore asked for an extension of the remand.

The accused who was on crutches told the magistrate that he had been assaulted by the police while in custody.

The magistrate asked him to file a complaint and granted the extension of the remand to April 30.

CAR TURNS TURTLE AT WORLI

Six Occupants Escape Unhurt

Six occupants of a motor car miraculously escaped unhurt in Bombay when the car they were travelling is turned turtle and came to rest on its hood at Worli Road on Sunday morning.

The car, a brand new Continental Beacon, was purchased only a week ago. The owner, Mr. S. T Shah, his brother, two friends and a servant were in the car besides the driver It appears that at 10 a.m. on Sunday, the car was proceeding along Worli Road toward Hornby Vellard and near the Post Office, where there is a slight curve, the car is stated to have swerved to the right, turned turtle and described a semicircle on its hood, finally coming to rest with its front portion facing the opposite direction to which it was travelling.

The occupants got a severe shaking, but none was thrown out of the car. Only two of them had slight cuts on their faces.

Sub-Inspector Inglekar of the DeLisleDe Road Police visited the scene of the accident and arrested the driver, Tukaram Balkrishna, on a charge of rash driving.

YOUTH DIES FOR LOVE

Inability To Marry Girl Leads Him To Suicide

Inability to marry the girl that he loved due to his father coming in his way is stated to be the reason that lead a Gujerathi youth to commit suicide by swallowing an overdose of opium on Saturday last.

It appears that Nanji Kika, (23), working in a Bangles shop at Maharbavdi was in love with a certain girl and wanted to marry her. The father of the youth did not like his son marrying the girl and told him so. Nanji it appears, got desperate and ended his life by swallowing opium.

On April 21, the proprietor of the Bangles shop finding that Nanji had not turned up for work went with a mutual friend to Nanji's room at Third Bhoiwada. Finding that the door of the room was bolted from inside and that there was no response to repeated knockings, they broke open the door and found Nanji lying in an unconscious state. The Maharbavdi police were informed and the youth was removed to G. T. Hospital, where he died later.

Letters written to the girl, a friend and others by Nanji were read at the Coroner's Court on Monday at the inquest held over his body The jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal dose of opium.

NEW ACTING PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni Appointed In Place Of Mr. Thakkar

Mr. N. Y. Nadkarni has been appointed acting Presidency Magistrate at the Sixth Court, Mazagaon in the place of Mr. P. L. Thakkar who is on leave up to 3rd June, 1934.

Mr. Nadkarni has haken charge of office from Monday.

Famous Notts Batsman's Tree To Be Retained

The immense tree overlooking the Notts County cricket ground at Trent Bridge, known as George Parr's tree, has become so brittle that experts state it ought to come down. The club committee, however, have decided that, for purely sentimental reasons, it shall remain, but that the branches shall be lopped.

The tree, now more than a century old, takes its name from the famous Notts batsman, George Par, a mighty hitter, who in the 'forties sent a ball clean over it When Parr died a branch of the tree was placed in his grave at Radcliffe-on-Trent.

Many batsmen have since vainly tried to emulate Parr's feat.

The proposed to cut it down aroused much opposition.

EX-ADVOCATE DISCHARGED

Mr. D. N. Deshpande. an ex-Advocate, who was arrested by the Palton Road Police on a charge of cheating a cultivator of Bassein, was ordered to be discharged by Mr Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate. Third Court, Bombay on Monday.

NO EVIDENCE

The police in applying for a discharge of the accused stated that the alleged offence was committed nine months ago and there was not sufficient evidence to proceed against the accused.

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2nd Prize Rs. 75/- Mrs. Laxmi Bai Pleker, C/o Piekar & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.
3rd Prize Rs. 25/- Mrs. W. Lambert, C/o W. Lambert, Esq., Chemist, Srinagar (Kashmir).
3rd Prize Rs. 25/- Mrs. C. B. Capoor, C/o Mr. Chand Behari Capoor, Munsif, Jaunpur.
3rd Prize Rs. 25/- Mrs. G. T. Desai, Black House, Victoria Road, Karachi.

10 consolation prizes of Rs. 10/- each,
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"THREE CARD GANG" ROUNDED UP

Alleged To Be Responsible For Numerous Robberies

Akhai Khan Amirkhan, Ahmed Khan, Mohmd Khan and Sheik Ahmed who were arrested on 21 April were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum on Monday as they were branded as dangerous characters and suspected to be responsible for various robberies which were reported to have taken place in Girgaum during the last three months.

The arrested persons are also alleged to be members of the "Three Card Gang", the terror of the locality.

The accused persons were ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days oo enable the police to rip up the rest of the "gang" and to make suitable inquiries into the matter.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA

SIMLA, April 23.

Sir George and Lady Schuster and Sir Frank and Lady Noyce arrived here this morning.

Sir B. L. and Lady Mitter arrived in Simla yesterday afternoon. Sir B. L. Mitter will stay in Simla for about a week and will go down to Calcutta next Saturday.

It is expected that he will take over charge of his office of Executive Councillor of the Bengal Government about May 3 in Darjeeling.—A. P.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE

Third Session To Be Held In Bombay In October

The Secretaries of the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Geographical Conference writes:—

It has been decided to hold the third session of the Bombay Presidency Geographical Conference in Bombay in October 1934 or thereabout and in that connection a Working Committee with the following persons as Secretaries has been elected to organise the Session.

It is needless to add that the success of the Conference depends on the co-operation of all teachers of geography and those interested in the subject and it is therefore hoped that they will help the Reception Committee in every possible way.

There will be held an exhibition of Geographical appliances, charts and models etc. prepared both by teachers and pupils and heads of all schools are requested to make preparation in that direction. They are also requested to favour the suggestion if they have to make any with a view to enhance usefulness of the Conference.

All communications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, at Union High School Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

In pursuance of the decision arrived at in Lucknow by leading provincial Congress workers a movement has been started in Benares to enrol members of the Indian National Congress.

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INCREASE IN URDU SCHOOLS ADVOCATED

Mr. Kazi Pleads For Steps To Make Muslims Education-Minded

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 23.

A strong plea for an incroase in the existing member of Urdu primary schools, managed by the District School Board, Thana, was put forward by the Muslim educationists of the district at a special meeting of the leders held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the School Board. Mr. Atmaram Janardan Karandikar, Chairman of the Board, presided.

Prominent among those present were Mr. Shaikh Moosa Usman. Cooncillor of the Thana Municipality, Mr. S. S. Kazi, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Madoo of Bhiwandi. Munshi Jafarkhan Karimkhan of Bassein and Mr. Moniuddin Harris, Editor of the "Ajmal," a Urdu daily of Bombay. About 150 Muslims besides several Hindu members of the School Board attended the meeting.

The discussion, which lasted for about three hours, centred round the questionnire put before the meeting for cnsideration. Afong the 12 points, the most important were (1) what steps should be taken to induce Muslim boys to receive education in large numbers after the fourth primary standard, as the upper primary classes are not maintained at present for want of sufficient number of students, (2) whether their examinations be taken on different lines, (3) how secure trained teachers resident of the district, (4) whether the presont supervising board over the Urdu schools be changed, (5) what steps should be taken to train female Muslim teachers, and (6) whether the Urdu schools would improve by engaging a local Mullah to give religious education.

ALLEGATION DENIED.

At the outset the president Mr. Karandikar denied the allegation made against him by Mr. A. K. S. M. Faquih, acting Joint Hon. Secretary of the Konkan Muslim Education Society, in the course of a letter, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday's date, that "on the eve of a fresh election he (chairman of the school board) wants to show a great sympathy and some work in the cause of Muslim education to win the favour of some Muslim leaders, and after that perhaps nothing will be done to rodress the grievances of Muslims of the district."

Mr. Karandikar, reviewing the present position of primary education in the district, stated that there were 42 Urdu primary schools, of which 35 were managed by the Board, while the remaining seven were private registered schools. Out fo 2,162 Muslim students in those schools, 1,365 were boys and 797 girls. In the fifth standard there were only 15 boys, while there were no classes for the sixth and the seventh. The School Board spent about Rs. 5,00.000 over primary education in the district. The average cost por student was Rs. 13-11-8 per year, while the cost per Urdu school student was Rs. 21-3-0 on an average.

Mr. S. S. Kazi urged that more monoy should be spent over Urdu primary instruction than at present to make Muslims education-minded.

Mr. Shaikh Moosa Usman put forward a strong plea in favour of compulsory education.

Several other speakers stressed the need of taking immediate steps to make a satisfactory progress in the cause of Muslim education.

Replying to one speaker, the President pointed out that the Government was not willing to take over the charge of primary education from the School Boards.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting torminated.

CHOLERA TAKES 41 LIVES IN ONE WEEK

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The fact that Cholera increased during the week is evident from the figures issued by the Director of Public Health. There were 78 attacks and 41 deaths as against 73 attacks and 29 deaths in the preceeding week. Only five fatal cases of Plague are reported as against 26 in the preceeding week in the whole of the Province. Small-pox also showed a decrease deaths recorded being 79 as against 102 in the preceeding week.

Two fatal cases of cerebro spinal Meningitis occurred during the week ending April 14 one at Daryapur in Amraoti district and the other at Akola in Berar.—A.P.

COLOMBO'S JOCKEY

W Johnstone, the Australian, jockey who rides Colombo, has a high opinion of the colt.

The other morning, when it alternately snowed and rained, Johnstone allowed a stable companion to lead Colombo for over a mile at exercise.

Johnstone, whose face was covered with mud, was asked by a boy why he did not go to the front. The jockey's reply was significant. "I may as well get some mud on my face when riding Colombo at work", declared the Australian, "as I shall never get any of it while riding him in a race."

It will be recalled that "Togo" Johnstone rode for Alec Higgins in Bombay, two seasons ago.

KASHMIR ASSEMBLY

JAMMU, (By Mail).

The long-awaited Regulation relating to the constitution powers, etc. of the proposed Kashmir Legislative Assembly has been published. The regulation is styled the Jammu and Kashmir Regulation No. 1, and it comes into force from to-day. The regulation is issued over the signature of Maharaja Sir Hari Singh who in the preamble says: "It is my declared intention to provide for the association of my subjects in the matter of legislation and administration of the State, I, therefore promulgate the following regulation:—

All powers, legislative, executive and judicial in relation to the State and its Government are hereby declared to be and to have been always inherent in and possessed and retained by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and nothing contain in this Regulation shall affect or be deemed to have affected the right and prerogative of His Highness to make and pass regulations, Proclamations and Ordinances by virtue of his inherent authority.

The Government of the State shall be conducted in the name His Highness, and all powers and authority under this Regulation shall be exercised by and in the name of His Highness.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers of the State shall comprise the Prime Minister for the time being and such other Ministers of the State as His Highness may appoint. The Prime Minister, who shall be the President of the Council, and the other Minister shall hold office during His Highness' Pleasure.

"RESERVED" SUBJECTS

The following subject shall be deemed to be reserved from this Regulation, and it shall not be lawful for the Council or the Assembly to consider, deal with or enact any measure relating to or affecting:—

(a) His Highness or any member of the Royal Family or the management of the Household; (b) Relations, Treaties, Conventions of Agreements between the State and His Majesty the King Emperor of India or the Government of India or with Foreign Powers or the Government of any State in India now subsisting or in force or hereafter to be established or made; (c) Matters concerning the Gilgit and Ladakh Frontiers; (d) Rights specifically granted to Ilaqadars or Jagirdars by their Senads; (e) The organisation, discipline and control of the State Army; (f) The State Departments now under the charge of the Minister-in-waiting on His Highness; (g) The Dharmarth Department; (h) The Provisions of this Regulation and the Rules thereunder and their repeal or modification.

The Legislature of the State shall consist of:—

(a) The Council; and (b) The Assembly; and subject to the provisions of this Regulation no legislative measure shall be deemed to have been passed unless it has been passed by the Council or the Assembly and has received the assent of His Highness.

The Council may be provided by Regulation for any matter concerning the public Debt or the public Revenue of the State including the imposition of any tax or duty.

ORDINANCES

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation the Council may, in cases of emergency of where immediate legislation is required in any matter affecting the peace and good Government of the State, submit to His Highness an ordinance and such Ordinance on being assented to by His Highness shall have the force of law for a period not exceeding six months from the date of promulgation.

Subject to the provisions herein contained the Assembly shall have power to make Regulations for all persons, for all Courts and for all.

CONSTITUTION OF ASSEMBLY

The Assembly shall consist of Members nominated or elected under the provisions of this Regulation and of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly Electoral Regulations. The total number of non-elected Members shall be 42 and shall include the Ministers for the time being and officials nominated by virtue of their office and 16 State Councillors summoned by name by His Highness for a period of 4-1/2 years and 14 members nominated by name by His Highness for the specified constituencies and communities. The number of officials nominated by virtue of their office shall not exceed 12 including the Ministers. The number of elected Members shall be 33 and they shall be elected for the constituencies and from the communities specified in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly Electoral Regulations.

The President of the Assembly shall be appointed by His Highness for such term and on such salary as he may fix and he may remove the President from office and fill casual vacancies in that office from time to time. The President's place during temporary absence shall be taken by such persons as His Highness may direct by general or special order in that behalf.—United Press.

TOLL CONTRACT CONFIRMED

Thana Municipality Awaits Govt.'s Reply To Deputation

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 22.

At a meeting of the Kurla Municipality held last evening, it was decided to get executed the contract for the levy and collection of tolls at bars Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 and to cancell the same at bars Nos. 1 and 6.

Mr. Valli Mahomed Vazir Mahomed Shaikh proposed: "Considering the Governments order the Board hereby resolves that the contract for the levy and collection of tolls at bars Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 be got executed and cancellation of levy and collection of tolls at bars Nos. 1 and 6 be confirmed and the President be requested to put the subject before the Board immediately after the receipt of the Government's decision on a municipal deputation."

Mr. S. B. Ganpule seconded the proposition.

Mr. A R. I. Fitwalla raised a point of order whether the proposition was not a modification of the previous resolution (March 30), as the contract for toll bars Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 which had already been cancelled as per said resolution is proposed to be got executed.

The President ruled that the proposition was in order.

Mr. C. N. Kalyankar then moved an amendment that as there seemed to be some complications in the resolution of March 30 last the President be requested to obtain legal opinion whether according to that resolution the other contract is cancelled or not.

A point of order raised by Mr. D. R. Mokashi was ruled out by the President.

When put to vote, the proposition was carried by 10 votes 2 Messrs. Fitwalla and Bhat voting against.

TANSA WATER FOR THANA RESIDENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 22.

The Thana Municipality has, it is understood, arranged with the executive of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to commence the supply of Tansa water to their ratepayers from to-morrow (Monday) morning.

This is a sequel to the several complaints received from the public with regard to the unwholesomeness of the Pokharan water supplid to them at present. It remains unfit for human consumption, toll the lake gets fresh supply in the monsoon.

Every year the municipality has to suppy Tansa water to their ratepayers for about four months at a special rate in the absence of other local arrangement for an adequate supply of water all the year round.

Extension of the Pokharan lake and the year scheme are still problems unsolved by city fathers.

YOUTH CONQUERS!

GREAT achievements are possible when one is young. Difficulties, hardships, dangers appear easily surmountable in early youth. YET—how few of us maintain this confidence in later life.

"ENERVIN" is scientifically prepared for that purpose. "ENERVIN" Tonic Wine feeds and strengthens the nerves—gives new tone to the system.

Take

ENERVIN

To-day

"It must do you good"

For particulars:— Post Box No. 888 G. P. O. Bombay.

MATRICULATION EXAM FATALITY

Students Experience Fits And Shocks In Exam.

(From Odr Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 22

A matriculation student named Choksni died of shock. After answering the Arithmetic paper, he fell ill and was not able to appear at the examination on the last day. It appears that the shock was due to his inability to solve the Arithmetic paper. He was an intelligent student of the Baroda High School. There were two cases of fainting in the mandap erected for the students. It is generally believed that the examinations should be held in closed buildings, instead of in Pandals and the time of the examination should also be fixed at a cooler season in the year.

The District Magistrate has issued instructions regarding Mohorrum Celebrations, and the police have made arrangements to meet any exigency during the days.

Dr. P. M. Nanavati, Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Baroda State, in the course of a lecture on America and World Tour dwelt at length on the World Fair and its advantages. Grand Canyon, American Universities, Japanese Customs and Conventions, etc., and urged the gathering to realise the significance of the progress achieved by these nations and appealed to all to better the standard of life of the average Indian.

Mr. Ambalal Pandya, Proprietor of Laxmi Cinema, has donated Rs. 150 being the proceeds of one show for the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund.

MILLS CLOSED

The Maharaja and Maharani Mills of Baroda have closed down. The former mill has been put into liquidation.

HIS LAST BOUT OF DRINKING

Man Hangs Himself After Selling Brother's Cycle

JUBBULPORE, April, 23.

Indulging in a last bout of drinking from the sale proceeds of his brother's cycle which had been lent to him, a man named Lahouri chained the door leading to his room and hanged himself from the rafters.

His dead body remained hanging for two days before it was discovered by his brother, who had come to recover his cycle. He found the door of his brother's room chained, and on effecting an entrance, was confronted by his brother's body hanging from the roof.—United Press.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN KASHMIR

Thunder-Showers Occur In South-East Madras

POONA, April 23.

The western disturbance has caused a few light showers in Baluchistan, North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab ills. A few thunder-showers are also reported from Burma, Assam, South-east Bengal and South-east Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Rangoon one inch; Victoria Point and Yamethin a half; Mergui a quarter; Cherrapunji one; Silchar and Shillong a half; Chittagong a quarter; Sonamarg a quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir and extend in the Punjab and West United Provinces. Thundershowers will extend in Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23rd April 1934:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees

—Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90 degrees 1.5 above normal.

Official Barometer Reading Dated 23-4-34

At 8-7 a.m. loca time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.7 F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 3007 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CALCUTTA IN GRIP OF MALARIA

Lillooah Is Threatened With Heavy Infection

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Calcutta is already threatened from the South and the East by Malaria germ-bearing mosquito 'Anopheles Ludlowii" and also faced with a new invasion from the North as revealed by a circular issued by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to its members.

The circular says: "Anopheles Ludlowii" will be invading more sections of Eastern Bengal and Bengal-Nagpur Railways and through boat traffic in the Salt Lake and the connecting canals have actually travelled to vicinity of the Railway line near Chandernagore and Belur about 6 miles from Calcutta. Lillooah a big Railway centre 3 miles from Howrah is threatened with heavy infection in July and the Railway authorities are busy preparing schemes to cope with the menace.—United Press.

FIRE AT RAJKOT

RAJKOT, April 23.

A disastrous fire broke out here in the house occupied by Mr. Mohanlal Dosabhai, resulting in the distruction of the upper storey, before fire could be effectively controlled.

No sooner was the intimation conveyed to Durbar Shree Viravala Saheb, Political Secretary Rajkot State, than he accompanied by the Durbar Saheb of Tramba and the Superintendent of Police in the Rajkot State, rushed to the scene to direct fire-fighting operations.

Mr. Mohanlal's father was with great difficulty taken out of the house on fire.

Processions with Tazias are being taken out daily in the main thoroughfares of Lucknow and several Muzlishes in the different parts of the city are being held daily, where prominent Ulemas deliver lectures regarding the teachings of Islam.

Mehdi processions passed off peacefully in New Delhi on Sunday night.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak 10 1999
Muslim: Muharram 9 1353
Parsi: Avan 20 1303
Sunrise—6h. 14m.
Sunset—6h. 58m.
High Water 7-54 20-26
Low Water—2-27 13-54
Adjourned general meeting of East India Cotton Association, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Safety First Association of India, 2nd annual general meeting, "Electric House," Colaba, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 25

Moharrum: Public holiday: Banks closed

THURSDAY, April 26

Results of I. Com., B.Com., 1st M. B. B. S., and 2nd M. B. B. S. Examinations, University Bldgs., 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-45 p.m.
Opening of the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram Hall, by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SERMON ON SATYARATH-PRAKAS

Pundit Shri Rama Sharma Aryopadeshak will deliver a sermon on "Satyarath-Prakash" in Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL, VILE PARLE

The school gathering and performance of the Pupils' Own School, 22 Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, will be held at 8-30 p.m., to-day (Tuesday) Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

There will be a clinical meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) A paper on "Some Homoeopathic drugs for treatment of Gonorrhoea" will be read.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Maloja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall today (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express our deep sense of sorrow at the very sad and untimely death of Rao Bahadur Dr. Vinayak N. Bhajekar, one of our distinguished past presidents.

ARYAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

A representative gathering of the Staff, Directors and Secretaries of the Aryan Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. was held at the Society's Office on Monday, to give a hearty send off to Mr. A. K. Doshi, Chairman of the Society on the occasion of his proceeding to Europe on business. Mr. Doshi thanked the gathering and hoped the Society all success.

DEVADIGAS' SUDHARAKA SANGHA

The ninth anniversary of the above Sangha was held on the 22nd instant under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Udiawar. The President eulogised the help the Sangha rendered to several charity purposes and drew the attention of the organisers to take immediate steps towards the education of the younger section of the community.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN

The following scholarships are offered by the International Federation of University of women for the academic year 1934-35:

1. 4900 Pesetas offered by the Association Universitaria Femenina.
2. Board and Lodging at the Residencia International de senoritas, calle Mayar 85, offered by the Directora DeElisa Sariana.

Members of the National Associations affiliated to the International Federation of University of women can apply for the above scholarships. The scholarship will entitle the holder to do research in Science, History, Philosophy, Literature or Arts in Spain.

All applications should reach secretary, Bombay Presidency Women Graduate Union, Kennaway House, Proctor Road, Bombay 4, before 1st May 1934. Further details may be had from the Secretary

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Crowd Roars". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Narrow Corner" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"As Husbands Go" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Women in His Life" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Night of the Garter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual
GLOBE—"Comedy of Errors" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Time as usual
PALACE—"King Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dancing Dynamite" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Prahlad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin 12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music 1-6 p.m. Bombay Market: Selection of European Music 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club (if any).
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema 6-30 p.m. Book Talk by The Bookman 6-45 p.m. Messrs S. Rose and Company present "Columbia Capers" A Vaudeville Show 8-6 p.m. Commercial News (In English) 8-45 p.m. Topics of To-day, By Charlesharmer (In English) 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi 9-30 p.m. A Sponsored Programme By The Gandharva Cinetone Co., "Bala Jobun" 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin
7-30 p.m. Torquay Municipal Orchestra
8-10 p.m. The Royal Society of St George: The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., proposes the Toast of England at the annual Banquet of the Society.
8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster
9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. The St. Helena Centenary, a talk by Sir Charles, Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G., O.B.E.
9-30 p.m. The Kentucky Minstrels: a black-faced minstrel show.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Old English Music Gramophone records.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant

The "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 p.m. the same day

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

Move To Get Them Released

(From A Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, April 23

Ramkisanji Jaju of Sholapur has been elected president of the All India Maheshwari Youth Conference at Ajmer. He leaves Sholapur to-night and on the way will halt at Poona and Bombay and will meet the representatives of the youths there He will also see Messrs. Nariman and Munshi in Bombay to find out some way to get the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners who are in Bijapur jail released. He will then proceed to Ajmer and thence to Ranchi to see Mahatmaji and to attend the conference.

INFANT'S FATAL FALL

Nillam Govari, a 16 months' old Muslim, fell from a window on the thir floor of a building in Masjid Road on Monday night and died on the spot. The Police arrived on the scene and made inquiries.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
Air-Conditioned
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S GREAT LOVE STORY
THE NARROW CORNER A Warner Bros. Hit
with
Doug. Fairbanks Jr.
Patricia Ellis
Also Another Golf Film by
BOBBY JONES

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Picture House
Last night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
Gripping Story of a Brilliant Attorney who bid for Disgrace to Save an Innocent Man.
THE WOMEN IN HIS LIFE
Starring
Otto Kruger, Una Merkel
TO-MORROW
"TURN BACK THE CLOCK"

CENTRAL BANK FOR CEYLON

Its Establishment May Lead To Better Trade Relations

BOMBAY, April 23.

Interviewed by the United Press, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., who has been appointed Chairman of the Ceylon Banking Commission said:

"It is premature to anticipate whether Ceylon is going to have a Reserve Bank or any other form of Central Bank as a result of the Commission's labour.

DIFFICULT TO FORESEE.

Moreover, it is difficult, to foresee that there can be any direct relation between the future Indian Reserve Bank and the proposed Ceylon Bank as there are two different Governments guiding the destinies and controlling the affairs of the two countries.

"I think, however, when Ceylon will have her Central Bank, Indo-Ceylonese trade will receive an impetus."

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Concluding Mr. Pochkhanawalla referred to the terms of reference of the Commission which were "inter alia" to enquire into and report upon the existing conditions of Banking and credit in Ceylon and make recommendations calculated to promote the expansion of indigenous co-operative and joint stock banking and credit, with special reference to the need of agriculture, industry and commerce and having regard to the desirability of establishing a State Aided Bank and promoting the establishment of sound indigenous Banks.—United Press.

SEAMEN FORMULATE DEMANDS

Ask Union To Begin Active Agitation.

At a group meeting of seamen the grievances under which they have been labouring since lang were discussed in detail and it was decided to formulate the following demands for being submitted to the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, for adoption. It was also thought necessary that the Union, in case it adopts the following demands, should agitate actively and vigorously for getting the demands conceded by the ship-owners and the Government.

THE DEMANDS

(1) 50 per cent increament in the wages of all seamen;

(2) The hours of work of sailors in the Enginsroom should be 40 per week; and 44 for those working in the Dock Department with overtime allowance for overwor;

(3) The employment of sailors should be by turns;

(4) The one-sided condition in the article of agreement should be deleted;

(5) The Merchants Shivping Act should provide an appeal against the remark in the character column in the Nail;

(5) Prvvision should be made for allotment of half of seamen's wages to their families through Shipping Masters;

WOMEN'S INSURANCE

(7) The Union should agitate for getting unemvloyment benefit, health insurance, penal doctors, labour exchange, pension for widows of seamen;

(8) The seamen should be paid during the period of his sickness;

(9) A Committee should be apvointed to go into the questions of rations of food on the ship and to suggest improvements therein;

10) Bombay crew should also be recruited on the Steamers of the Clan Line;

SAILORS' HOME

(11) Half the number of members of the controlling body of the Sailors Home should be experienced seamen representating the seamen;

(12) A Branch office of the Union should be ovened in the Chhatri Sarang Mohalla;

(13) Preparations for celebrating May Day this year should be made;

(14) A monthly organ of the Union should be started.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay visited the Prince of Wales Museum on Monday.

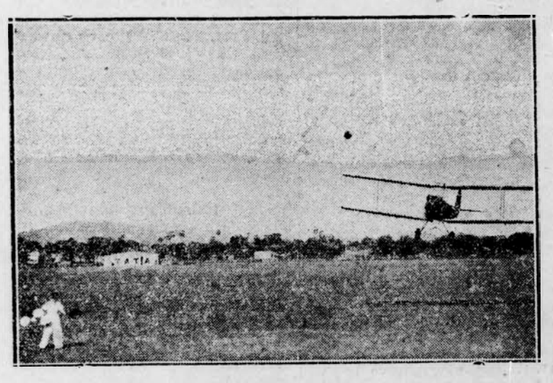
The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual General Meeting of the St John Ambulance Association (Bombay Provincial Centre) at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance at the Regal Theatre on Monday.

Mr. Jinnah

Latest inquiries show that the condition of Mr. Jinnah's health still causes anxiety

Lord and Lady Brabourne at Juhu air pageant on Sunday.



Picture shows an aeroplane flying low at Juhu on Sunday in an attempt to burst a baloon at the Air demonstration

City Fathers Want Another Year Of Lease

Nariman's Move To Dissolve Present Corporation Fails

With an overwhelming majority, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, passed on Monday the resolution to request the Government to extend the life of the Corporation by one year so that elections may take place in 1936 on the basis of the new franchise introduced in the Reforms.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's amendment moved at the previous meeting to record the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee recommending the Corporation to approach the Government with the request to extend the life of the Corporation was defeated.

EXTEND LIFE

Mr. D G Dalvi in resuming the debate said they should ask Government to extend the life of the Corporation by one year or failing that, if they had fresh elections in 1935 they should request the Government to continue the Corporation for three years and not to have another election after the reforms were introduced.

CONSIDER IT IN JUNE

Sir J B Boman Behram suggested to transfer the matter to the June agenda so that by that time they might know the mind of the Government as to whether they would extend the life of the Corporation for one year or they would have another election and give them life to function for three years.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposed the resolution on principle as it interfered with the rights of the electors.

Mr. M N Talpade opposed Mr. Nariman's amendment.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman supported the amendment.

Dr. D. N. Saher said by having another election both the candidates and the municipality would have to spend money unnecessarily.

Mr. E R Hirjibehdin supported Mr. Nariman, when Prof Davar got up and drew attention of the Mayor that Mr. Hirjibehdin had agreed to the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. Hirjibehdin amidst laughter denied that he had agreed.

THEY VOTE FOR FURTHER LEASE

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Nariman's amendment was put to vote and declared lost by show of hands. A poll being demanded and 20 voted for it and 50 against it. The resolution was passed with an overwhelming majority.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Corporation then considered the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the rules for the appointment of the Corporation representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. A. Soares moved to adopt the report.

Dr. J. N Choksy moved an amendment to record the report.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the amendment and urged the House to throw out the report for the sake of their own dignity and self-respect.

Mr. E R Hirjibehdin further supported the amendment.

TAIRSEE'S ALLEGATIONS

Mr. L R Tairsee admitted that the Corporation had passed a resolution to frame rules to send their representatives to the Excise Advisory Committee, but since he had heard many scandalous things regarding that body, he refused to vote for the resolution. Mr. Tairsee said pecuniary offers were made to retain the shop in a certain locality. Then for removal of a shop from one locality to the other, another offer was made. The third offer was for remaining neutral. (laughter).

The amendment of Dr. Choksy was put to vote and declared lost by 22 votes against 23. A poll was demanded and it was carried by 26 votes against 24. It was then passed as a substantive proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

PAVILION FOR BANDRA GYMKHANA

Archbishop Blesses Foundation Stone

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, April 23.

The laying of the foundation stone of the "Bandra Gymkhana" is another step in the rapid progress of Bandra. Yesterday evening on the D'Monte Park a large gathering witnessed the ceremony of blessing the foundation stone by H. E. the Archbishop of Bombay and its laying by Mrs. Bell, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Bell.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Chairman of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society Committee, and a Committee member of the Gymkhana requested H. E. the Archbishop to bless the foundation.

The Gymkhana, Mr. Ferreira said, filled a crying need. An area of 11,500 square yards had been reserved for the Gymkhana. Dr. D'Monte had made a free gift of 6,500 yards as well as a sum of Rs. 5,000. A further sum of Rs. 25,000 had also been promised by him.

Mr. J. R. Athaide, on behalf of the Gymkhana, thanked the Archbishop and Mrs. Bell. He hoped that both of them would be present on the opening ceremony of the pavilion.

PLEA FOR AMBULANCE TRAINING IN PUBLIC INSTITUITIONS

Lord Brabourne Asks St. John Association To Give Attention To First Aid Lessons

The annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre was held at the Government House at the invitation of H. E. Lord Brabourne who presided on the occasion. Nearly a hundred guests were present.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In the course of his address, His Excellency laid special stress on the need for imparting knowledge of First Aid in the Mill areas where, observed His Excellency, accidents were prome to occur. His Excellency said:—

"ORGANISE LOCAL CENTRES."

"I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the local centres, even those that have only succeeded in enrolling very few members up to the present to persevere in their efforts. It is most desirable that the Provincial Centre should be representative of all bodies among whom the Association works, such as Mills, Factories, the Police Force, the Port Trust and educational and other institutions, such as the Y. M. C. A. I know that it is not always an easy matter to organise such local centres and enrol a sufficient number of members to make each centre an efficient and self-supporting concern. But I hope you will continue your efforts to overcome these difficulties by enthusiasm and perseverance.

I think this Centre deserves to be congratulated on the number of instructional classes which have been organised. I see that as many as 1,699 candidates were successful in obtaining certificates and awards, and that the number of First Aid Certificates, Home Nursing Certificates and Home Hygiene Certificates granted to successful candidates shows a gratifying increase of more than 30 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

FIRST AID CLASSES.

Looking to the future I should be inclined to indicate as some of the most profitable grounds for the extension of our activities first the encouragement of First Aid Classes in Schools, Colleges, Clubs, Mills and Factories and for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, —everywhere in fact where accidents are peculiarly liable to happen.

IMPROVE HYGIENE IN DISTRICTS.

I hope that we shall not tend to forget the rest of the Presidency and concentrate our efforts unduly on Bombay City. Public health conditions are very backward in the districts, and there is great scope for encouragement of First Aid and Hygiene training. The most important need for district centres would appear to be the services of good lecturers. In this connection it would appear to be particularly desirable to enlist the co-operation of Civil Surgeons.

APPEAL FOR TROPHIES.

Finally, I see that in other Centres Provincial Competitions appear to be frequently held, but in Bombay this has only been done at very irregular intervals and on a very restricted scale. I hope some extension of our activities in this direction may be found possible, and, to help us thereto, I should like to take this opportunity of appealing to the generosity of some of our public-spirited citizens to present trophies for competition

Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the past year, then presented the annual report. The Association recorded an all round progress in its activities and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,400. Mention was made of B. N. Karanjia, Test Auditor of the G. I. P. Railway, for his financial help to the Centre by collecting donations and enrolling new members

One notable change in the new Executive Committee was the nomination of Mr Govardhandas Damodhardas, the well-known philanthropist, in the place of Sir Reginald Spence.

After a vote of thanks to His Excellency, the guests were treated to light refreshments.

WARRANTS ON DEFAULTERS

Collective Fine Sequel On Villagers

CHITTAGONG, April 23

Warrants were issued to-day against the defaulters of collective fine which had been imposed on the inhabitants of the villages Dhorala, Kanungoepara and Jaisthapura warning them that failing payment of fine, realisation would be made by attachment of their properties.

It may be recalled that collective fine was imposed on the inhabitants of these villages following arrest of Sushil De, a terrorist absconder from Kanungoepara after he had long evaded arrest —United Press.

SUPPRESSING TERRORISM

Youth Found In Possession Of Note Book Arrested

COMILLA, April 23.

Piyuskanti Ghose son of Harendra Chandra Ghose, a demonstrator in the Comilla College, was arrested yesterday under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrage Act for being found in possession of an exercise book containing objectionable writings. —United Press.

ACT AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES

Notice Served On Citizen

HABIGANJ, April 23.

Kaviraj Lalmohan Das and 14 others of Umednagar village, where a Mail robbery occurred recently, have been served with notices asking them to act as Special Police Officers and guard Habiganj-Baniachong Road during the day time.—United Press.

SENT TO BORSTAL SCHOOL

BRAHMANBERIA, April 23.

Sukumar Nandy and 3 other young men who were sent up under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act were directed to be sent to Borstal School for 2 years.

All these youngmen are school students and were arrested as a sequel to the find of proscribed literature in their possession.—United Press.

ORDER ON 25 YOUNG MEN

CHITTAGONG, April 23.

Twenty-five youngmen have been served with an order prohibiting their stirring out of their homes for 15 days in view of preventing their communication with the terrorists.—United Press.

PATHE

NOTICE.

PATHE IS CLOSED UNTIL FRIDAY, 27th FOR RENOVATING

* * * *

A BEAUTIFUL AND ENTIRELY NEW SCHEME OF DECORATIONS IS BEING CARRIED OUT BY AN ENGLISH EXPERT

* * * *

YOU'LL SEE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE DECORATIVE USE OF PLASTIC PAINT AS APPLIED TO CINEMAS

* * * *

ALUMINIUM FOIL IS ANOTHER MATERIAL TO BE USED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

* * * *

THE FINEST CINEMA IN BOMBAY WILL NOW BE EVEN FINER.

* * * *

GALA RE-OPENING
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th
MAURICE CHEVALIER
ANN DVORAK
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
IN
"THE WAY TO LOVE"
ALL ABOUT GAY PAREE
LET MAURICE SHOW
YOU HOW TO MAKE LOVE
IT'S THE SEASON'S BIGGEST BET
You can book your seats now
Phone 41561.

Telephone No. 22331. Telegrams "Chronicle."
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

PLEA FOR CONCILIATION

After prolonged and anxious deliberation and preparation the Strike of the textile mill workers in Bombay began on Monday on a somewhat larger scale than was at first thought possible. Four mills remained entirely closed and more than a dozen were partially affected. Though, according to Police reports, not more than 6,000 have gone on strike, the strike leaders claim that nearly 30,000 workers have come under the banner of the general strike and they believe that the strike will be complete in all mills in a week. Considering that the 50 mills working in the City employ about 86,000 workers, the strike leaders think that they have made a fairly good beginning on the very first day. The propaganda carried on by the strikers is thoroughly peaceful except for the allegation that some strikers threw stones at one mill. It is to be hoped that so long as the strike lasts absolute peace and non-violence will be maintained by all concerned. The workmen in particular will need to be peaceful even under provocation.

Legitimate Grivance.

Everybody knows that the workmen have been driven into the drastic step of a general strike which hits them most by the relentless wage-cutting methods pursued recently by most mills. It is estimated that there has been wage-cut in 48 mills out of the 50 working mills and that workers have suffered 41 per cent. wage-cut on an average. Considering that even before the cut the scale of wages was extremely low and that owing to terrible unemployment many workers have to maintain unemployed dependents, the plight of the workmen under a drastic wage-cut can be easily imagined. It is undeniable, therefore, that the strikers have a most legitimate grievance, though it is questionable whether, in view of the extent of the unemployment and lack of organisation, the leaders were well advised in calling a General Strike. The public cannot but sympathise with them and hope that a speedy settlement will cut short their sufferings and end the strike.

Start Negotiations

A heavy responsibility rests on the millowners and the Government in this matter. The former should beware of resorting to any of those strike-breaking methods that have recently become notorious. We understand that some mischief-mongers are trying to create a split among the strikers on communal grounds. It is to be hoped that efforts will be made to keep communalism out of any trade dispute. Else a just and speedy settlement will become extremely difficult. It is, however, not enough for the millowners to take up a purely negative attitude. It is in their own interests to explore without any delay every possible avenue to a settlement. The strikers who suffer most from the privations resulting from a prolonged strike are naturally ever willing for an honourable compromise. It is the duty of the millowners to take up a sympathetic attitude towards those whose toil is the basis of their profits and for whose sake mainly the people in general patronise Swadeshi cloth even at a cost and consent to pay heavy textile duties. It would be culpable on the part of the millowners to exploit the Swadeshi movement and State protection only to ensure their profits, regardless of the interests of Labour. If it is urged that the millowners themselves are hit hard by the depression and cannot but cut down wages, it should be remembered that it is possible for millowners to go without profits for some time and to draw on past profits. But it is impossible for the workmen to live on starvation wages if even these are cut down. We still hope the millowners will make every possible effort to start negotiations with the strike leaders without allowing false prestige to come in the way of their duty. Government, too, should do everything possible to promote an amicable settlement. It is not enough for them to maintain superficial peace while discontent and despair spread among workmen. They had a long notice of the strike and yet they have done nothing throughout the past few weeks to set the conciliation machinery in motion. It is quite possible for the Government, if they are earnest enough, to induce the millowners to start negotiations with the strike leaders before the situation becomes grave and makes even negotiations difficult.

An Unwanted Board

In the course of a strong representation to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed Statutory Railway Board the Indian Merchant's Chamber, Bombay, has fully exposed the objectionable features of the whole scheme, as first conceived by the Secretary of State for India and since elaborated by a committee appointed by himself. In doing this the Chamber expresses the distrust felt by the entire business community in the country and the public in general towards the scheme. The Statutory Board is but one of the many spurious devices which, purporting to be essential safeguards, are calculated and designed to discount what little real responsibility is proposed to be given at the Centre.

The Chamber has seen through the whole scheme and has no hesitation in remarking that to all appearances the Railway Board will not be amenable to the Indian legislature or even to the Federal Government. That only means the Board will be amenable to some authority outside India, obviously the Secretary of State for India. This is repugnant to the first principle of Self-Government and must be resisted by all who claim real Self-Government. It is ridiculous to urge in defence of the scheme that it is calculated to keep politics out of the administration of the Board. In the first place it is not good to keep politics entirely out of the administration. Secondly the Board is designed to keep only Indian national politics out just to ensure fuller play to British politics through the agency of the Secretary of State.

Towards Temple Entry

The recommendations of the Travancore Temple Entry Committee are fairly sympathetic towards the social and civic rights of the "depressed" Classes, or Avarnas as they are called in South India. The Committee does but bare justice to the community by recommending that public tanks, wells and such other places should be thrown open to the Avarnas at once. But as regards temple-entry, the Committee is too cautious. It suggests generally that "there is such a change from the past in the circumstances of the present day as to make it desirable that whatever steps were possible should be taken to give the Avarnas greater facilities for the purpose of worshipping at Savarna temples." But the Committee does not suggest specific proposals in this direction. It recommends that "the extent to which the present rule prohibiting the entry of Avarnas into temples may be modified should be determined by the Sovereign on the advice of a Parishat." If the present agitation is kept up earnestly, we may expect that the proposed Parishat or conference will give considerable facilities to the Avarnas with regard to temple entry.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Need Of Medico-Legal Society.

(By N. H. P.)

Very often problems are brought before the Courts which require a combined knowledge of law and the medical science, to solve. Year by year, the inter-relation of the legal and medical professions increases, not only in criminal cases, but in connection with Workmen's Compensation and industrial diseases of various kinds. There is hardly a capital in civilised Europe which has not a medico-legal institution. One of the problems which the law has to face is that there is such a growth of expert knowledge in every direction, that if is quite impossible for one mind to compass it. Some machinery is needed whereby such knowledge can be brought impartially to the use of the public. Whenever technical cases come before the Court, there should be employed technical assessors to assist the Court. As pointed out by Lord Dawson of Penn, when speaking at the annual dinner of the Medico-Legal Society held in London, if it is right to have assessors in Admiralty cases having to do with the wreckage of ships, it is surely still more necessary to have them in cases which have to do with the wreckage of numan lives Expert witnesses are too often witnesses for the side and not for the Court; on the other hand, the impartial assistance of assessors appointed from a Medico-Legal Institute would prove of real value in administering justice. It may be hoped that the idea of forming a Medico-Legal Society will be taken up by the Small Causes Court Bar, the several Police Court Bars in the City of Bombay and the High Court Bar Association.

Libel By News Agents.

A decision of great importance to bookstall-holders and other publishers was confirmed by the Court of Appeal in England in Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada v. W. H. Smith & Son Ltd. The plaintiff Company alleged that a poster of the defendant Company contained libellous matter as regards the plaintiffs and that the defendants published the libel also by displaying on their bookstalls and other places and selling to the public therefrom a newspaper in which the libellous words appeared. The defendants said that if they displayed or sold the issue of the newspaper in question, or if they caused copies of the poster to be displayed (which they did not admit), they did so without negligence and in the ordinary course of their business as proprietors and managers of bookstalls. They said that they did not know, nor ought they to have known, that the issue of the newspaper or the poster contained the allegel libel, nor did they know or have grounds for supposing that the issue of the newspaper or the poster was likely to contain libellous matter. They pleaded that, immediately on receiving notice that the newspaper and poster contained the alleged libel, they withdrew the issue of the newspaper from sale and the poster from exhibition and they contended that, in the circumstances, they did not publish the alleged libels. The jury found that the poster was libellous; that the defendants were innocent of any knowledge of the libel contained in (a) the newspaper and (b) the poster; there was nothing in the circumstances in which they came to the defendants or were disseminated by them, which ought to have led the defendants to suppose that they contained a libel; that there was, however, negligence on the part of the defendants in not knowing that the poster and the newspaper contained a libel. The jury assessed the damages at £3,000 for which judgment was entered for the plaintiffs, with costs.

The Appeal Court dismissed an appeal from decision. Emmens v Pottle (16 Q.B.D. 354, 358) was referred to.

Opening of A Train Door Due to Overcrowding

Miss Glayds Hillman found herself in an overcrowded train belonging to the L. & N. E. Railway Co., when travelling one morning from Stratford to Woolwich. While the train was travelling through a tunnel the carriage door against which she was standing suddenly opened and she fell out and thereby sustained injuries. The plaintiff alleged that the injuries were due to the negligence of the defendants, their servants or agents in that they permitted passengers to travel in the carriage in excess of the seating accommodation, failed to provide any illumination while the train was in the tun-

(Continued on Page 8.)

TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

LONDON, April 14.

An audience composed mainly of undergraduates enthusiastically applauded Prof. Harold J. Laski when he criticised the high average of post-war Cabinets and made a plea for youth at the Universities Congress at Edinburgh on Monday last." It seems to be the fate of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to collect about him a Cabinet older, than any other" said Prof. Laski. "In a Government where Mr. Walter Elliot just on the right side of fifty, is regarded as a coming young man (laughter) it does seem a little obvious that post-war ideas, experience, and desires are not likely with any emphasis to define the contour of Cabinet thinking". The ablest Cabinet in his lifetime was that of the Liberal Government of 1906, the majority of whose members were between the ages of 35 and 45. There was an elasticity of mind, energy, of will, and clarity of purpose among that Cabinet of which our men of 60 and 65 seemed incapable. If a man had not been in the Cabinet by some such age as fifty we should realise the improbability of his developing the necessary qualities for Government, and we should see that the claim of youth to a place in the Government of the country was vital of recognition if we were not to develop a disparity of outlook between one generation and another that was likely to be fatal.

HANDICAP OF POVERTY

When asked how youth was to get into the Cabinet to-day when a man who wanted to go to Parliament must have a guaranteed income behind him and when no party would look at him unless he had sufficient means, Mr. Laski agreed that it was difficult to enter the House of Commons through the party organisation if one were a young man. That is the price that had to be paid for an unequal society. If a society were maintained in which success was associated with wealth, then positions would be associated with wealth, and it would be true—as it was true of the Conservative party,—that the young men who obtained safe seats would be the sons of wealthy men. In the Labour Party the young men who secured seats would be trade union officials dominating the life, say, of some mining community. Prof. Laski, commenting on the large proportion of the Foreign Office staff which came from Eton, said that he wondered whether in the inscrutable will of divine providence sixty per cent. of the natural diplomatic talent of this country necessarily went to Eton. Our educational ladder was really a greasy pole. In Great Britain the Minister of War was still regarded as twice as important as the Minister of Education.

Prof. Laski said that between 1919 and 1933 more people were imprisoned for offences relating to freedom of speech than for the century before 1919. The idea of Government by experts, said Prof. Laski, was a nightmare. He did not believe a Communist revolution was likely to solve our problems. If a revolution were attempted in this country he felt confident that it would be a fascist dictatorship, with all the ugliness and brutality that that implied. The uncomfortable marriage between capitalism and democracy, it seemed, could not be maintained except in a period of prosperity, and when that prosperity passed the inevitable consequences seem to be the overthrow of capitalism on the one side or the suppression of democracy on the other, and that had happened in Germany and Italy and from a different angle, in Russia. He believed that Britishers were confronting a not dissimilar position, however much they were protected from its rapid development by political democratic tradition more deeply rooted than elsewhere.

SWARAJ FOR INDIA

During a debate on nationalism and internationalism, Mr. R. C. Dutt, an Indian student at Cambridge, pleaded for self-government for India, which, he said, was being governed not by the masses here but by a few political leaders, perhaps dictated to by Lancashire and other industrial interests. It was morally bad for India because it gave her an inferiority complex, and morally bad for England because it gave England an Imperialist complexion. Mr. J. D. McDowell, an American student, said that the United States of America kept out of the League of Nations and world politics because they had a great and right distrust of our nationalism. Dr. Fritz Trobs, of Jena, Breslau, and Munich, asked them to realise that there must be a strong reason for the very strong feeling of nationalism in Germany. Of Germany's 66,000,000 people, he said, 96 per cent. could not be absolutely wrong and be fooled.

On the following day the undergraduates formed themselves into a Parliament of Youth and brought forward their own measures for putting the world right. No distinguished speaker addressed them at this session. Instead they gave their judgment on the views of the experts who had been lecturing them—Sir William Beveridge, Sir Norman Angell, Prof. Laski and others.

Mr. Vyvyan Adams, the Conservative M.P. for West Leeds, was the speaker at Monday's luncheon gathering of the Manchester Reform Club. The Chairman confessed that he had not searched the archives of the club to see if there was a precedent for the occasion, but he thought

(Continued on page 9.)

Harold Laski On Uncomfortable Marriage Between Capitalism & Democracy Menace To Liberty—

From Our Correspondent

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CLEVER PROPAGANDIST.

If General Goering is rough and blunt Doctor Goebbels—an equally thorough Nazi—is smooth and subtle. The former, while denying any affinity to "a blood thirsty pig", would talk with relish about the death sentence and a more severe campaign against the Cammunists. The latter approaches his people through guile, cunning and specious sympathy. He has just offered an "apology" to the German people "for Government's failure so far to carry out the Socialist part of the Nazi programme." It was only postponed! And that, too, "in order to solve the unemployment problem." The suggestion made by implication that there is some antagonism between a "Socialist programme" and the solution of the unemployment problem is clever indeed—as clever as conjuring up Socialism to disguise the fact of Nazism being the creature of Big Business. The Nazis have chosen at least their propaganda Minister well.

IMPRACTICABLE.

Sir Henry Betterton, the Minister of Labour, has told the Trades Union Council that the British Government consider an international convention for a 40-hour week as impracticable. Why? workers, too, have rights, one of them being that they should be regarded as human beings. But apart from the general aspect of the question, one wonders why, especially in the present circumstances, should such a convention be regarded as impracticable by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government. It was only a few days ago that the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the return to Britain of prosperity. Granting prosperity, one of the methods effectively to relieve unemployment ought to have been reduction in the hours of work. But according to the "National" Government of England led by a "Socialist" Prime Minister it is impracticable. It is certainly impracticable, because it would involve some sacrifice on the part of bosses whose interests the National Government has to protect.

URDU AND HINDI.

An All-India Urdu Conference has been inaugurated at Delhi. We welcome it if the objects are to serve Indian culture and India's common vernacular and we sincerely trust it is not intended to help interested communalists in raising issues of controversy between Urdu and Hindi. As the President himself pointed out "Urdu and Hindi are also being made a cause of difference between the two communities." Should the Conference accentuate this difference it would have proved a complete failure and a mischievous one. It has, as we say, potentialities of national services. But to succeed it as well as the Hindi Conference must proceed on certain basic assumptions which also constitute common National obligations of "Urdu" as well as "Hindi" enthusiasts. There is, firstly no essential difference between Urdu and Hindi; they are, secondly, different names, according to script, of the same language "Hindustani." This language, thirdly, is the common vernacular of Hindus and Muslims who must learn and accept both the scripts, and, finally, this common language must displace English as the medium of instruction and expression in India.

CHARGE OF WHITE PAPER BRIGADE

(WITH APOLOGI5S TO TONNYSON.)

Half an hour, half an hour,
Half an hour onward,
All of the White Paper scheme
Spoke the half hundred.
"Forward, the White Paper;
Who dares to scrap't?" he said;
Of the White Paper scheme
Spoke the half hundred.
"Forward the White Paper!"
Did anyone's courage vapour?
Not though the soldier knew
All were 'gainst them.
Theirs not to sit and sigh,
Theirs not to stop and cry
Theirs but to speak and...
Of the White Paper scheme
Spoke the half hundred.
Critics to right of them,
Critics to left of them,
Critics in front of them
Lectur'd and thunder'd;
Talk'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they spoke and well
Of the White Paper plan,
Of the Congress ban
Spoke the half hundred.
When will their speeches fade?
O the mad charge they made!
All the world oppos'd.
Ignore the speeches they made!
Ingore the W. P. brigade,
(Ig)noble half hundred!

—"CHRONICLER."

Press Views

Respond Worthily

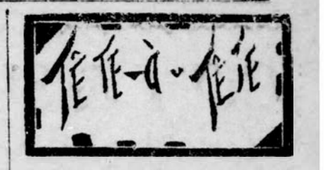
Now that there is no room left for doubt that the Congress, through its Working Committee as well as the A.I.C.C. is going to ratify the Mahatma's decision with regard to the civil disobedience movement, it behoves the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, both in their own interest and in the interest of India, to seriously consider how best they can respond to this great change in the policy and programme of the Congress. Does any man in his senses believe that this end can be achieved merely by the withdrawal of the ban against Congress Committees and the release of persons convicted for offences connected with civil disobedience? The very fact that on this basis men like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would still be in prison is enough to show that the end cannot possibly be achieved by this means. Humanity no less than expediency and statesmanship imperatively demands that these men, like the Bengal detenus, should have the benefit of the Viceroy's amnesty.—"Tribune."

All-Embracing Programme

It is the simple rule of live and let live that has to be practised. The Congress, as the Mother of all political work, must have an all-embracing programme, and not exclude any item of real service to the nation. It must give room for all types of workers, true soldiers of freedom, in its fold, co-ordinate their activities and keep them well under control. The All-India Congress Committee, when it meets, will be faced by a very grave task, each wing of the Congress seeking to bring forward its own particular programme. But if all parties equally realise the need for keeping a united front, working within the Congress and enlisting, as far as possible, one another's co-operation in the common task, the evolution of a commonly agreed programme of political action will not be difficult.—"Daily News."

No Walk-outs

"Legislative action to force an Opposition to attend a parliament which it desires to ignore" writes the Belfast correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". "Is something new in parliamentary government, but this is one of the principal aims of the Northern Ireland Government in bringing in the new Representation of the People Bill". In India the Swarajist Opposition used to stage walk-outs. It, however, never struck the resourceful Indian bureaucracy that their attendance could be enforced by legislative enactment.—"Leader."



The London "Times" says: "Indian politics have suddenly taken an interesting turn."

Awfully sudden and frightfully interesting. Ask Willingdon and Hoare.

* * * *

It is rumoured that, at the meeting of Congress workers, the support given by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas proved a source of great encouragement and strength to the Socialist Group.

The rumour, however, has not yet been confirmed by the one and denied by the other.

* * * *

We have been deeply impressed by Bori Bunder Minor's comment on the General Strike. Indeed, we are wondering fast and furious whether we should not declare publicly that we have no sympathy with the Strike, and we regard the Labour leaders as ..... well, let's see what we should regard the Labour leaders as.

The strikers, says B.B. Minor, "are simply being urged to do so by a group of Communistic-minded agitators whose connection with Labour is as exiguous as is their alleged desire to protect the workers' interests."

That's it. We have found what we should regard them as. They are as exiguous as the "Trustees" of the Indian masses.

We hope B.B. Minor agrees.

* * * *

"SALFORD BEAT HALIFAX."

This did not happen, thank Heavens, on the floor of the House of Lords in connection with the "India" question.

It's just the result of a match in the Rugby Northern Union Championship semi-finals.

* * * *

Let us confess on your behalf—and, of course, our own too—that Mr. Bhopatkar's article on the "Root Principles" of the Democratic Swarajya Party was both delightful and instructive.

But while all "the root principles" are extremely interesting what we like best are the roots that make the Party a branch of the Congress, but independent of the tree.

Poor Congress!

* * * *

We agree with Sir Henry Betterton and the British Government that a convention limiting practical work to 40 hours a week is impracticable, as compared with a 48-hour week, and still more impracticable as compared with, say, 96-hour week and so on till we reach the fully practicable week of 7 x 24 eq. to 168 hours in relation to which a 40-hour week is absurdly impracticable.

* * * *

Asked at his "India" betrayal meeting "Are you the Messiah?" Sir Oswald Mosley replied: "Only an Englishman doing his best."

Since Englishmen are "God's Own." Sir Oswald's reply may be regarded as in the affirmative.

* * * *

Mrs. Naidu advised young medicos the other day to "Serve humanity rightly and fully."

We wish she had added "and freely."

* * * *

"SHOCKING" WAY OF BEGINNING A LEADING ARTICLE:—

"India should be grateful to Sir George Schuster....."—The "Times of India."

* * * *

A fair correspondent wishes to know what the University will do if the majority of Matriculation candidates fail this year in Arithmetic? Well, the answer is simple. They will give the students an opportunity of learning Arithmetic again by having to calculate how many more rupees they will have to spend during the coming year.

* * * *

"YOUNG PATIDAR SUCCUMBS

FATAL SEQUEL TO WOMENFOLK'S QUARREL."

The unfortunate rash interfering young mouse.

* * * *

RISING TO THE OCCASION.

Porter: "Miss, your train is—"

Precise Passenger: "My man, why do you say, 'your train' when you know it belongs to the railway compan[illegible]"

Porter: "Dunno," Miss. "Why do you say 'my man' when you know I belong to my wife?"

Wilson Found Not Guilty And Acquitted

JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT

Judge Disbelieves Story About Secret Register

"Not guilty" was the unanimous verdict delivered by the jury on Monday evening in the case in which Mr. John Allen Wilson, former Secretary and Director of the Goodrich Tyre Company, stood charged with criminal breach of trust of a sum of Rs. 12,288 belonging to the Company, and criminal breach of trust of two Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 15,000 belonging to the same company.

The charges were framed under section 409 I.P.C.

IN TEARS OF JOY.

Mrs. Wilson, whose face was turning white and red simultaneously a while ago, and showing signs of breathless suspense and excitement, burst into tears of joy and had to be taken out. The face of Mr. Wilson lit up with unbounded joy at the happy verdict.

His Lordship acquitted the accused on both the charges.

The concluding stages of the Wilson case was reached on Monday when Mr. Kemp, counsel for the prosecution, continued his arguments before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury at the criminal sessions of the High Court.

SEARCHING ANALYSIS.

Challenging the truth of the statement made by the accused before the court, counsel for the prosecution proceeded to show that the theory advanced by the accused that all the money of which he stands with criminal misappropriation was used by him in making secret discount payments to dealers, could not hold water at all. He subjected the statement to a searching analysis, and step by step, he tried to prove that the money complained of actually went into the personal account of Wilson instead of going straight into the dealer's pocket. The private account of the accused in the National Bank of India showed that the monies drawn by Wilson from the company eventually inflated his account in that bank. And there was one entry in his cheque-book to prove that a good portion out of this amount was paid to a person by the name of Abdul Gani, who was certainly not a dealer. Thus, said Mr. Kemp, the main plank of the accused's defence falls to pieces.

The second point on which the accused centred his arguments continued Mr. Kemp, was that he had communicated the fact of the conversion of the dealer's bonds to Mr. Caywood when he had visited India, and that this executive official of the parent office had asked him to make the necessary entries in the ledger promising to protect the accusod when the question came before the head office in America.

"PROMISE DENIED."

But there was a letter from Mr. Caywood to Mr. McKee disclosing a total ignorance of such a promise. Unless Mr. Caywood was a hypocrite or a liar, it was impossible to reconcile the contents of the letter of Mr. Caywood which ran "I am glad you have recovered the Byramshaw bonds. Wilson might possibly have used the company's funds to redeem it," in the statement submitted by the accused.

Dealing with the relationship of Wilson and Mr. McKee in their business capacities which the accused had stated to be such that "right from the boginning . . . there grew between us a spirit of mutual distrust and antagonism". Mr. Kemp pointed out that this was inconsistent with the last para of the accused's own statement of Mr. McKee being very friendly with him at the time of his departure to Australia.

"UTTER DISREGARD OF TRUTH."

Dealing with the comment made by Wilson pertaining to the dismissal of several employees of the Goodrich Company, prosecution counsel drew the attention of the court to the fact that apart from the statement of the accused there was no evidence to support it. "Throughout his statement," argued Mr. Kemp, "the accused has shown utter disregard of truth in regard to Mr. Mckee".

Referring to the missing register, counsel for prosecution asked the Jury to consider who was the proper person to be benefited by the concealment of such a register. Was it Mr. Mckee or Wilson?

"SAFE IN AUSTRALIA."

Mr. Kemp also contended that the accused had high advantages in seeking Australia as a place of refuge, because when once he got there, he beleived that the Company would not take the trouble of having him arrested and prosecuted. He was thousands and thousands of miles away, certainly safe, unless the Company were prepared to expend a large sum of money. And the Bombay Company was, as the accused very well knew, on the eve of liquidation.

Wilson objected to the last part of the argument saying that there was no evidence to authenticate it.

His Lordship, however, overruled objection on the ground that the various witnesses called in had deposed that the matter was under consideration for a long time, and Wilson himself had admitted in his statement such a contingency.

Counsel for the prosecution concluded his arguments with the following observation to the jury: The whole basis of the accused's defence lies in that part of his statement where he says that in the month of January 1932 he was severely criticised by the Auditors so that he dare not bring it (the question of the converted bonds) to their notice. If that is true he is entitled to an acquittal, if that is not true he surely deserves to be found guilty. The question of sympathy is not with you; and the question of punishment is not with you.

JUDGMENT

Addressing the jury, His Lordship observed that the case had already been prolonged for a long time. Nevertheless he found it necessary for him to deal with it as some length.

His Lordship asked the jury to consider deeply the correctness of the theory put forward by the accused, of the heavy commitments of the company in the year 1932-33, that the proceeds of the bonds of Messrs. Bayramshaw agency and the cheques were utilised by him to meet this commitments.

As to the authority for the accused to dispose the bonds, His Lordship read some extracts from the articles of the Company which empowered him with the authority to negotiate with promissory notes the extent of Rs. 30,000. as well as to sell them up with the consent of the depositors.

SELLING OF BONDS

As to the ignorance of Mr. McKee concerning the selling of bonds, His Lordship asked the jury to consider the letters written by Mr. McKee to Mr. Caywood and the replies that were sent by him and to arrive at their own independent conclusion.

According to the prosecution, His Lordship remarked, all the heavy commitments of the company were met by the accused with the money obtained from the Company itself, while the bonds were used by him to provide for his own debts. But added His Lordship, if the commitments of the Company were such that the money drawn from the authorised sources were insufficient to square them up, then the accused's plea that money was drawn from unauthorised sources would hold the field. The accused had also stated that the company had sustained heavy losses on account of the liquidation of the 32 x 6 truck tyres. There was ample correspondence to show that such was actually the case.

SECRET REGISTER

Dealing with the disappearance of the secret discount register, His Lordship held that the evidence given by Mr. McKee disclaiming all knowledge of it was difficult to be believed, because it was inconceivable that such a responsible person as the accused when he went on six weeks leave to the continent would not entrust these confidential and private registers to the keeping of Mr. McKee. Moreover, it could hardly be believed. His Lordship continued, that the disappearance of such an important register should not be complained to the police by Mr. McKee.

His Lordship asked the jury to form their own opinion about these missing records, as it was vital to the points in the case.

Taking the facts as they are, observed His Lordship, if you find that the money which the accused drew from the Company as well as the bonds deposited by the dealers, were used by him for the Company's purposes then the jury were to acquit him; but, if they found that the accused employed them for his own personal use, prompted by dishonourable motives, then the jury were to find him guilty.

JURY'S VERDICT

The jury gave a verdict of not guilty, and His Lordship acquitted the accused and verdict was received with cheers.

The jurors were exempted from attending the sessions for five years.

Mr. McI Kemp, assisted by Mr. Eastley appeared for the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. Mr. E. M. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., watched the proceedings of the court in the interests of the firm.

Simultaneously with the receipt of the verdict of the jury a burst of applause broke forth from the crowd present in the Court and a tumult of handclapping and shouts greeted the words "not guilty."

This demonstration was sternly repressed by his Lordship who threatened to have the Court cleared immediately.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the mill area when over 20,000 men downed tools in response to the call for a General Strike. The picture shows one of the numerous meetings of the strikers and Miss Maniben Kara is se en addressing the meeting.

MILLOWNERS' THREAT TO AHMEDABAD LABOUR

If No Settlement Is Reached 50 Mills Will Have To Be Closed

25 PER CENT. WAGE-CUT

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

Interviewed regarding the references made in the Central Legislature to the Ahmedabad mills making good profits and about the possibility of the textile industry making profits even with a fifty per cent duty, a prominent mill agent, said, that after deducting all expenses and depreciation charges, the Ahmedabad industry roughly made a profit of about 30 lakhs in 1932. Profits were expected to be half of the 1932 figure in 1933 and in 1934.

It appeared from the present circumstances that the industry would have to run without net profits; perhaps the minimum profits could be maintained by the Ahmedabad mills either by bringing the level of duty to 75 per cent, as in 1933 or by reducing wages by 25 per cent.

The millowners were watching the situation anxiously and would take the necessary action after an informal meeting between the Millowners Association and the Labour Association. If, as a result of the Conference, no amicable settlement was reached, the millowners would proceed to put into force their previous scheme of closing down 50 mills.

It was, however, hoped that a solution acceptable to both the parties would be evolved even at the last moment and the industry saved a lockout and consequent labour troubles.—A. P.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT GENERAL STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

In spite of the efforts of the Mazdur Union to bring about a general strike to-day, all the mills are working with the full complement of operatives.—A. P.

25,000 DOWN TOOLS

(Continued from page 1.)

clash with the Police, but hopes that all avoidable irritation will be stopped. It is not known under what authority these processions were stopped. There is a report that it is only under the ordinary traffic convenience rules. Evidently the idea seems to be that such demonstration would induce workers who are working in the mills despite the strike, also to down tools and, therefore this measure would prevent it.

A prominent members of the Strike Committee told me:—

"What with our leaflets confiscated, our workers incapacitated, though legal proceedings and such police bandobust, we are put to the severest trial. We are, however, anxious that nothing should happen from our side that would lead to unnecessary clashes. But these exhibitions of force only infuse fresh vigour in the workers and I shall not be surprised if more mills close to-day (Tuesday)."

BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Whatever one may say about the success of the strike, the atmosphere in the mill area on Monday showed that the General Strike had begun. The Labour leaders themselves did not expect that there would be a complete deadlock on the first day. They now expect that by the end of the week the deadlock would be complete. But, in the meanwhile the problem that confronts them is as to how best the released forces of the working-class could be organised to keep united resistance to the offensive of the millowners. They feel the urgent need for funds, and they hope that the reasonableness of their demands would evoke generous public sympathy and support.

Though the strikers have not formulated any formal demands, they demand satisfaction on all the points, raised by the All-India Textile Labour Conference. But I understand that the present strike could be settled if the following demands were conceded:

1. Restoration of wage-cuts and cuts in the dear food allowances.
(2) No rationalisation.
(3) Unemployment benefit.
(4) Right to organise into Unions and their recognition by the mills
(5) Right to collect Union subscriptions within the mills and
(6) No victimisation.

LEADERS EXHORT WORKERS TO BE FIRM

Two largely attended meeting of the mill workers were held on Monday night in the Mill area. The first meeting was held at 7 p.m. at the Kamgar Maidan where Messrs. Nimker, Sardesai, Abdul Majid and Miss Maniben Kara exhorted the workers to continue the strike which alone could bring the capitalist to mete out to the workers their proper share for the work they were doing. They also advised the workers to stand united and to endeavour to bring those who were now out of their fold to join in the General Strike. The meeting then formed into a procession and passed through the Mill area on to the Naigaum Maidan where another meeting was held.

QUIET IN MILL AREA

The Mill area was quiet on Monday night and, except for a case of stone throwing at the Apollo Mills when the men went on the night shift, and minor assaults on four workers of the Pheonix Mills and on a worker of the Toyo Poddar Mills, there were no untoward incidents reported to the Police. The whole area was patrolled by the Police who kept a sharp look out.

REACTION IN AFGHANISTAN?

Prime Minister's Decree Regarding Religious Liberty

PESHAWAR, April 23.

Laws affecting religious liberty of the people promulgated by the ex-King Amanullah, have been, it is reported, rescinded by a royal decree through Hasham Khan, the Afghan Premier.—A. P.

KHADI RESTAURANT

Attraction Of Forthcoming Exhibition

It has been decided by the All-India Khadi Exhibition Committee to open a restaurant within the premises of the Exhibition with a view to entertain the visitors to the exhibition. According to the detailed programme that has been chalked out, sumptuous dishes of tasteful preparations will be served. This restaurant will prove typical in its arrangements and the services will be prompt and efficient.

A few attractions of the restaurant are as under:—

(1) Khadi will be seen every where in the restaurant such as table spreads, Waiters' uniform, towels, etc.

(2) Kettles, Saucers and Glasses of pure Indian make will be only find place.

(3) Indian Sugar and seaffron will be used.

The Management of this restaurant has been entrusted to Sjt. Himatram G. Dave.

NOT BRITAIN'S CONCERN

Simon On Shah's Impending Visit To Turkey

LONDON, April 23.

The impending official visit of H. M. Shah to the President of the Turkish Republic in the course of Summer was mentioned in the Commons.

Sir J. Simon stated, it fell entirely within the sphere of the two countries concerned and in no way concerned with the British Government.

In response to the suggestion of Sir Arnold Wilson, Sir J. Simon agreed, deploring the appearance of misleading derogatory references to the heads of foreign states, with which Britain was on terms of cordial friendship and under whose able leadership they progressed remarkably. The Government was not able to take action in such cases but public opinion would doubtless know what value to attach to them.—Reuter's Special.

Anti-Fascist Riots Break Out In Madrid

English Youth Seriously Injured: Cabinet Crisis Feared If President Refuses To Sign Amnesty Bill

MADRID, April 23.

One person was killed, five were seriously injured and 120 arrests were made during Anti-Fascist rioting.

The casualties include Allan Deller, a London youth, winner of a travelling scholarship who has been in Madrid for a fortnight studying the language. He was shot in the head and chest. A convent was set on fire, and a bomb was thrown on one of the principal hotels.

The nerves of the police are jumpy. They have been subject to ambushes and all sorts of firing from the roofs.

The situation is still grave and it is feared that the President may refuse to sign the Amnesty Bill which is certain to cause a cabinet crisis.—Reuter.

CALLOVER ON DERBY

LONDON, April 23.

The following is callover on Derby:—

6/4 Colombo (Taken and Offered).
100/12 Medieval Knight.
9/1 Umidwar.
100/6 Lozingaro.
20/1 Windsor Lad (Offered).
28/1 Valerius (Offered) 33/1 Taken.—Reuter's Special.

CHURCHILL GIVES EVIDENCE AGAINST HOARE

Committee Of Privileges Holds Meeting In Secret

LONDON, April 23.

All the members including Sir Austen Chamberlain were present when the Committee of Privileges reassembled this morning.

The Committee held a short private meeting for about seven minutes. Then Mr. Winston Churchill, who arrived carrying large dispatch case, was called in The Committee adjourned soon after one p.m. until tomorrow afternoon.

It is understood that Mr. Churchill's evidence was not completed.—Reuter

PRINCE GEORGE BACK IN ENGLAND

LONDON, April 23.

Prince George was welcomed on arrival at Southampton on the conclusion of his extensive tour of South and Central Africa. He will fly this evening to the Windsor Castle to meet Their Majesties. Prince George will remain in England for a few months as he is to depart on another tour of Australia and New Zealand in August.—Reuter's Special.

TALKS ON EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

Italian Envoy Sees British Ministers

LONDON, April 23.

Sgr. Suvich opens his threeday visit by calls succesively on Mr. MacDonald, Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden. The exchange of views on the European questions tomorrow and on Wednesday will include disarmament the economic reconstruction of Central Europe which is at present being considered at Rome by the Italian, Austrian and Hungarian experts.—Reuter's Special.

QUARREL OVER DIGGING DITCH

Leads To Serious Rioting In Gudivada

GUDIVADA, April 23.

About ten persons were injured as a result of a serious rioting between two parties belonging to the Kama community. The trouble, it is reported, arose out of a quarrel over digging a ditch on the roadside to which one of the party objected.—A. P.

BALDWIN'S REPUDIATION

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. Baldwin repudiated the so-called interview with "Agence Economique" which is apparently a write up based on his recent speech in the House of Commons.

POLICE CLASHES WITH DEMONSTRATORS

MADRID, April 22.

Trams and busses ceased running, cafes and bars closed in consequence of a proclamation of 24 hours against anti Fascist general strike. Clashes wherein two policemen are reported to have been killed occurred, but the demonstration arranged by the Catholic Popular Action Party which was the immediate reason for the strike, passed off quietly in the presence of 30,000 persons. The Minister of Interior states there is no cause for alarm, and Government will take whatever measures are required to maintain order.—Reuter

"NO DANGER TO CHINA"

"His Majesty's Government's Position Cleared" In Commons

SIMON'S ASSURANCE TO JAPAN

LONDON, April 23.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon faced a storm of questions on the subject of Japan's "Hands off China" announcement made on April 18.

Sir John Simon replied he had not received a notification to that effect from Japan but the British Ambassador had cabled the text of an informal verbal statement made to the Japanese press by the spokesman of Foreign Office.

Sir John Simon said the statement was apparently inspired by the apprehension of certain dangers to peace and good relations between China and Japan, which might follow certain action by other powers in China Sir John Simon declared no such dangers were to be apprehended from British policy. He, however, had communicated with the Japanese Government with the object of clarifying the position of His Majesty's Government in consequence of the spokesman's reference to the objections to financial assistance to China.—Reuter.

No Direct Notification

LONDON, April 23.

The British communication to Japan on the latter's sensational warning indirectly addressed to Powers regarding their policy in China has been despatched to the British Ambassador at Tokio for delivery to Foreign Office.

There has been no direct notification by Japan to Britain regarding the new Japanese attitude.

It is understood the British communication is chiefly the reaffirmation of Britain's position especially under the Nine-Power Treaty.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT MAY OPPOSE

But Silver Advocates Demand Enactment Of Dies Bill

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Senate Silver advocates who met to discuss the programme in view of Saturday's failure to reach agreement have decided to demand the enactment of the Dies Bill in a mandatory form despite President Roosevelt's opposition.

COPPER CODE

After nearly seven months almost continual negotiations, General Johnson has approved the Copper Code, which is one of the most difficult problems the N.R.A. had to face. The Code which will become effective on April 26th allocates 20,500 tons monthly with sales of quotas for each primary producer based on the relative annual productive capacity, while 9500 additional tons monthly are allocated to secondary producers. Reuter's Special.

SPECIAL POLICE AND TERRORISM

O'Sullivan's Plea For Reserved Subject

LONDON, April 23.

Even sections of European non-official opinion generally in favour of the White Paper proposals gave expression to their misgivings by demanding that the branch of police dealing with the terrorist crime should remain a reserved subject, declared Mr. O. E. O'Sullivan, ex-Inspector, Bengal Police, addressing the Conservative India Committee.

He added, it would be utterly impracticable to give effect to such demand as the special branch could not function successfully without the closest co-operation of the whole force. Such co-operation would be impossible if the force is divided, one section remaining under the control of the Governor, the other under an elected minister.—Reuter.

Readers' Views

"No Positive Lead"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although the conveners of the Informal Conference of Bombay Congressmen had placed all those who had assembled at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday last, on their honour not to disclose the proceedings of the Conference to the Press, some of the invitees thought it fit to throw that request to the winds. It is not for me to take them to task. For me, they have opened the way for discussion of what is now a public property.

What beats me to think that we should have departed from the Conference, after two hours' talks, without even discussing what our future course of action should be. One of the chief purposes of the Conference, as explained by Sjt. Nariman at the outset, was to discuss this. But somehow or other the majority of the Congressmen assembled arrived at the conclusion that this was unnecessary, at this stake! Aren't the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. going to discuss, when they meet, the future policy and programme of the Congress? And how are they to know our views unless we express them beforehand?

The Conference rightly came to the conclusion that the Civil Disobedience movement should be definitely called off.

The Congress-Socialist Group proposed that "no final decisions should be taken by the A.I.C.C. and a Special Session of the Congress should be convened in order to enable the rank and file of the Congress to determine its future policy and programme." The majority accepted this proposal, but quite surprisingly decided not to consider the programme at this stage. They knew very well that their decisions were not binding on the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. and the latter bodies are sure to chalk out the future programme of the Congress at their next sitting. Should we not tell them what we think of the Swajist move or that an economic programme is an absolute necessity in order to secure the active sympathy and support of the vast masses of workers and peasants in our struggle for Swaraj. We have flirted with the capitalists long enough. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to Shriyukta Mrs. Naidu and Shriyut Nariman to call the conference again to discuss these vital issues at an early date.—Yours etc.,

J.C. MAITRA.

Bombay, April 23.
(36, Tamarind Lane, Fort).

"God In His Manifold Manifestations"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see in your last Sunday issue a short review of Mr. E. A. Sargon's book "God in His Manifold Manifestations." It is only a little booklet, but it is worth reading. Mr. Sargon, who is a well-known Advocate practising in the Bombay Courts, seems to be well qualified to write this thought-provoking book as he is not only a sound and learned lawyer, but appears to be well acquainted with Hebrew and Modern Science. Like many others who have attempted to do so, Mr. Sargon tries to harmonize the story of creation as given in the Book of Genesis with Modern Science. He warns us that the translation of the Hebrew Bible into European Languages has been wrongly done and many passages in the translated versions give a wrong meaning of what the Hebrew writers wished to convey. The word "Elohim," for instance, which means "The Gods," has been translated as "God" in order to show that the early Hebrews were monotheists—so is the word "Jehovas." which means "The God of Gods" has been rendered as "The Lord God." This wrong translation is now well-known. I, myself, mentioned that in my article "The Myth of Creation" in the February last issue of "Reason." Mr. Sargon has the gift of writing clearly and well. He almost convinces one that the story of Genesis can be harmonized with modern science so well does he discuss the nature of matter and the evolution of it. All this runs very smoothly and looks very plausible until one remembers that Genesis relates the creation of the universe, and Mr. Sargon relates that of the planet Earth. Here we meet with a confusion. Mr. Sargon admits that the Earth, which was born of the Sun, was once in a nebulous state and he describes very well its formation into a solid planet. This, however, cannot be called a creation out of the void as the parent sun must have existed before the offspring Earth. If Mr. Sargon accepts the story of Genesis as relating to the Creation of the universe his attempt at harmonization must fail to satisfy modern science as the Universe is composed of millions of stars and nebulae in different stages of evolution All stars are not of the same age, and all were not created at once by a magic wand. As stated above, Genesis could not even accourt for the Creation of the Solar system, let alone the millions of other systems that form the Cosmos. Mr. Sargon's book is certainly very interesting all the same.—Yours etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

"Arithmetic At The Matriculation"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is certainly most annoying that the destiny of so many as 19,000 students, who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination this year, should be trifled with by some of the swollen-headed examiners, who are devoid of sympathy, understanding and imagination. As it is, the curriculum set for the Matric is killing and some of the subjects are extremely dry. Despite these handicaps, to speak nothing of the high cost of education, the parents and guardians with the co-operation of the school authorities encourage their wards to prepare themselves for the examination, and they too respond with great industry, patience and enthusiasm, worthy of the ambitious youth.

Surely, something is wrong in the State of Denmark. What the parents and guardians, who spend money on the education of their wards by foregoing their amenities of life would like to know is whether or not the University authorities safeguard the interests of thousands of students endeavouring to enter the University portals by chalking out lines for the guidance of setters in setting up papers or are the examiners given "carte blanche" in this respect? The University authorities should certainly exercise some kind of control over the setters.

Now, that the paper has been drawn up and the students have experienced the first shock, which has evoked universal protest, will the authorities make amends by lowering the percentage of the minimum marks to 20, which will be highly appreciated by the student world, the various schools and the parents and guardians. —Yours etc.,

S.V. JAYAKAR.

Thana.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly oblige me by publishing the following few lines in your esteemed paper which has always furthered the cause of education in the country.

The arithmetic paper set at the recent Matriculation examination has provoked great discontent among the candidates as well as their parents. The public is well aware of the huge amount of fees which Bombay University derives from this examination, and it is evidently for this reason that the Syndicate never think of abolishing the examination inspite of its many drawbacks. Is it not a sheer discouragement for the helpless students whose one year is wasted and whose ambitions are shattered in despair? It is most surprising that the Examination Board did not carefully examine the contents of the arithmetic paper before approving it. It blindly over-ruled the curriculum which clearly states that "examples of a difficult nature or involving lengthy processes will not be set." Let the members of the Board sit in a crowded room at this burning time of the year, but, of course, not in the nervous atmosphere of a real examination, and let them solve the paper within two hours, or even half an hour more than the time allowed. They will find it quite a tiresome task. The solutions of most of the examples will unfold long processes of multiplication and division involving intricate fractions which will confuse them too. Then they will be able to judge as to what extent were the poor boys confused in the fever-striken examination hall. The authorities concerned must know that unless they immediately take proper steps, they will be responsible for ruining a precious year of the young prospering students.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. K.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There seems to be great dissatisfaction with regard to the mode of questions set for the recent Matriculation Examination in Mathematics especially Arithmetic. Several well-prepared candidates complain that some of the questions have been so complexing that one wonders if any standard based on the prescribed curriculum has been observed by those responsible for setting the papers.

May we expect that the valuation at least will be somewhat lenient in this respect viz. that a few grace marks are given to such students who score well near the minimum required for a pass. —Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Burma's Demand For Full Responsible Govt.

Leaders' Memorandum On Reforms Scheme

PLEA FOR TRADE CONVENTION WITH INDIA

RANGOON (By Mail),

A joint memorandum on the scheme of constitutional reforms in Burma, if separated from India, with appendices on Local Government's Memoranda regarding Trade Discrimination and franchise and on the Sub-Committee's report on Education in Burma, was submitted to the Joint Select Committee on December 22, 1933 by U Ba Pe, U Shway Tha, Dr. Ma Saw Sa, U Thein Maung and U Kyaw Din, Burma Delegates.

U Kyaw Din also submitted a separate memorandum on points on which he differed from the joint memorandum.

DOMINION STATUS.

The joint memorandum discussed in detail the problem of the constitution as sketched in the Burma White Paper proposals and pointed out that the aspiration of the people of Burma was to attain "Dominion Status," i.e., full responsible self-government on equal footing with other Dominions within the British Commonwealth of free nations.

MUCH OF SPOON-FEEDING.

In suggesting it the signatories had the following in view:—

(a) Real and effective transfer of power and responsibility as regards departments other than reserved.

(b) What was kept back from popular control at present should be transferred within reasonable time, and there should be provision to train the people of Burma in the reserved subjects with a view to facilitating the transfer to popular control without necessity for further parliamentary legislation.

(c) There should be provision enabling the Burmese people to protect their interests.

(d) The safeguards should be provided and used only in the interests of the people of Burma.

(e) The new constitution should give her a fair opportunity for commercial, economic and political growth.

EMPEROR OF BURMA.

Welcoming the suggestion that His Majesty might be pleased to adopt the title of King Emperor of Burma after the separation of Burma from India, the signatories proposed that the head of the Executive in Burma should be designated Governor-General and should always be a man who had had appreciable Parliamentary experience, held high political office or had experience in the working of full responsible Government. But he should never be a military man, a member of the Civil Service, nor a man who was not acceptable to the Ministry of Burma with which he would have to work.

FINANCIAL ADVISER.

So far as the appointment of Financial Adviser was concerned, they approved of the appointment subject to certain conditions, the important of them being:—

(i) He should be an independent expert who was not connected with any political or financial interests in India, Burma and United Kingdom.

(ii) He should not have any executive power.

(iii) He should be under statutory obligation to give such financial advice to the legislature of Burma as it might require.

(iv) His salary and conditions of service should be fixed by the Governor-General after consultation with ministers.

NO SECOND CHAMBER.

Dealing with the subject of legislature they were of opinion that a second chamber was not necessary and, therefore, the legislature should be unicameral.

INDO-BURMAN RELATIONS.

Among other recommendations of the Joint Memorandum were:

There should be a Trade Convention between the Governments of India and Burma under the new Constitution. However, as that was a matter of vital importance, the progress of negotiations, therefore, should be reported and the terms proposed therefor should be submitted to the legislature of Burma for approval.

In regard to financial settlement between India and Burma, the Government of Burma should place their case before the legislature of Burma through the Finance Committee thereof, before it was submitted to the independent tribunal for adjudication.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Joint Memorandum in an appendix criticised the proposed discrimination in Burma and held that there should be a reciprocity clause as against the rest of British Empire inasmuch as such a clause was there even in the case of the United Kingdom. Equality or mutability was equity, and it was absolutely unfair to compel Burma to recognise the rights of citizens of other countries in British Commonwealth, which did not similarly recognise the right of her people. Besides, there was no reason why they should not be satisfied even with the same terms and conditions as the United Kingdom. This protest was made on principle. In actual practice there might not be any Burman to take advantage of reciprocity in the matter for some considerable time. The signatories also urged that it should be within the competence of the Burma legislature to remove such commercial and administrative discrimination as might have been in existence before the Constitution Act came into force.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

In another appendix the signatories discussed the problem of franchise, composition of legislatures and representation of minorities and special interests.

Referring to communal representation they advocated that there should be no communal representation, for:—

1. The system of communal representation was a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principle.

2. The communal problem in the Indian sense did not exist in Burma.

If the criterion of the existence of a minority adopted by the League of Nations be applied, namely that a minority must constitute at least 20 per cent. of the total population, there were no minorities in Burma.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

With regard to Indian representation they expressed the opinion that it would be unfair to the people of Burma to provide communal seats to a section of Indians in the name of the whole of the Indian community, because,

(a) Indians were in a strong position in Rangoon, Mandalay and other places and they would always find seats in the legislatures through the general constituencies.

(b) They were temporary residents with no abiding national interests in the country.

(b) If the labour votes and the votes of members of Indo-Burma races were deducted from the total Indian population in the areas that would be made into constituencies, the actual number of Indians who were demanding communal representation on separate electorates would be very small.

(d) The members of Indo-Burma races were opposed to communal representation as they always got seats in the council through the general electorates.

ALLOTMENT OF SEATS.

Regarding the proposed allotment of seats to the "Special Interests," such as European Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Burmese Chamber of Commerce, etc. the signatories made the following observations:—

(a) They considered the proposed allotment of 4 seats to the European Chamber of Commerce too much and, therefore, were of opinion that present representation by two seats was quite adequate.

(b) One seat to Indian Chamber was quite adequate as their interest was not more than that of the European.

(c) They did not consider that any seat should be given to Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

(d) They considered that Burmese Chamber should be at least placed on the same footing as the European Chamber, because the people of Burma whose abiding interests in the country could not be denied had predominating interest in the trade and commerce of the country.

(e) Burmese labour should be represented by Burmans only. At the same time there should be provisions to prevent representation of labour by employers thereof.

(f) There should be no reservation of seats for women because the women's delegate at the Burma Round Table Conference declaimed any requirement by the women of Burma for special means of representation.

NO SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

Remarking that the proposed qualifications for members of the Upper House were "too high," the signatories submitted that:—

(i) There should be no sex disqualification.

(ii) Apart from property qualifications and qualification by service in public appointments, qualification by having been a graduate or a member of a learned profession for a certain number of years or by having been a member of the Burma Legislature or President of local self-governing bodies should be recognised.

SAFEGUARDS AND EDUCATION

Commenting on the Local Government's confidential memorandum on Education in Burma the signatories stated that no case for additional safeguards had been made out. It was quite clear that there had been no pressure, political or otherwise brought to bear on the heads of the schools and that there had been no threat, nor suggestion to reduce the grants. If there be any reduction—other than "pro rata" with other schools—and if such reduction be not justifiable, the Governor-General of Burma would have ample power to intervene on behalf of minorities if there be administrative discrimination against them.—A.P.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

NEW DELHI, April 23.

Justice B. S. Kisch, permanent judge of the Oudh Chief Court and at present acting as an additional judge of the Allahabad High Court, has been made a permanent judge of the Allahabad High Court vice Justice C. Moss, appointed Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court.

Justice Thakur Rachpal Singh, Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, has been made a permanent judge of the Allahabad High Court vice Justice Lalgopal Mukherji.

Justice H. J. Collister, I.C.S. at present acting judge of the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed to be an additional judge of that Court consequent upon the appointment of Justice Kisch as a permanent judge.

Mr. G. H. Thomas, Bar-at-Law to be judge of the Oudh Chief Court the Justice Khan Bahadur Munshi Zia-u-Hasan has bee appointed judge of the Oudh Chief Court vice Justice Thakur Rachpal Singh.—A. P.

Four cases of meningitis have been admitted to the infectious diseases hospital so far in Sukkur. One case proved fatal.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The General Strike

The General Strike of textile workers of the City began in right earnest on Monday, in spite of the pessimistic attitude of several leaders. Several thousand workers have come out of the mills. The strike leaders expect that before the end of the week all the forty mills that are working to-day, will be closed down. But before the week is off, who knows what will happen? Several volunteers have been enrolled to picket the mills. Besides the textile workers, there are nearly 50 thousand unemployed in the city, who may welcome any sort of employment. It is, therefore, difficult to say what the situation will be at the end of the week. It is stated that the workers are determined on carrying on the srike till they achieve their objective. It is really a pity that neither the Governmen nor the millowners, both of whom were aware of the impending General Strike, took any action to avert it by taking timely measures of conciliation. It is upto the Government to move in the matter immediately and bring about a settlement.

Our Mills

The present state of the Bombay textile industry, the extent of nuemployment, and the incidence of wage cuts which has been the main issue for the General Strike, can be gleaned from interesting statistics recently compiled by Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servant's of India Society. Some years ago there were 84 mills in the city but due to unprecedented depression the number dwindled. Only 50 mills are at present working in the city and of these three are working partially. Of the 34 mills which had to close down, five were entirely demolished, the buildings were brought down and machinery sold as scrap iron. As a result of the closure of the mills 60,000 workers were thrown out of employment. In 1931 no less than 1,36,000 workers were employed in the city mills but today only 86,000 men are holding jobs and the remaining 61,000 are idle. Of the 50 mills which are working 48 mills have enforced wage cuts and it is estimated that workers have suffered wage cuts of 41 per cent on an average.

The Third-Class Suburban

The advent of the hot season every year must be inspiring an important question in the suburban third-class passenger which he would like very much to put to the Railway Company. Do they consider him heat-proof. It would appear they do, for the absence of fans in the third class compariments and the consequent ever-perspiring state of the third class passenger afford a more emphatic and decisive answer than any words could have done. While the first class compartments are provided with fans which go revolving majestically on without doing any practical good—for the carriages are empty—the third class vans in which people crowd as bees do in an apiary are fanless and airless. Here every passenger looks as if he has just returned from the War, with his brow sweating profusely and his face presenting a woe-begone and haggard appearance.—His only satisfaction is the thought that the misery of every other fellow in the carriage equals, if it does not exceed, his own. But that is very poor consolation indeed. Will not the railway authorities see that this state of things is remedied?

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES

Two Children Burnt To Ashes

MANDALLAY, April 23.

Two children were enveloped in flames and were burnt to ashes at Ponedon village.

It appears that a house caught fire and spread with such rapidity that the children could not escape. The mother of the children who was also inside the house managed to rush out of the fire, but not before receiving serious burns. It is stated she also will not survive.—United Press.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

nel, and failed to see that the door was properly closed, or, alternatively, allowed the lock to be in a defective condition.

The defendants denied negligence, and said that if passengers were standing in the compartment, and/or if the compartment was without illumination, the accident was not attributable to any of those causes. They said that the lock of the door was in perfect order, that the door was shut, and that if it opened, it was due to the plaintiff or some other passenger sliding or tampering with the lock while the train was in motion.

Mr. Justice Avory, in summing up, observed that it was the duty of a Railway Company to see that the doors of a moving train were properly fastened, and it was for the jury to say whether the fact of the door opening by the pressure caused by the overcrowding in the carriage did not afford evidence that there was some negligence either in the construction of that particular lock or the fastening of the door. The guard in charge of the train had to look along 10 coaches and 70 or more handles, and (his Lordship observed) it was impossible to believe that he could positively swear that all the handles were in such a position as to show that the doors were all properly fastened when the train left the station.

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded her £1,500 damages. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

GORED TO DEATH BY BULLS

Tragic Muharram Accident

SUKKUR, April 23.

The Moharrum celebrations here were marred by an ugly incident in which two of the processionists were gored by a bull and succumbed to their injuries. It avpears that while the procession was passing through the principal bazar, two bulls ran amok and gored two persons severely.—A. P.

COMMUNALISM AMONG STUDENTS

Youth Must Cease To Think In Terms Of Sect

CALCUTTA, April 23.

"I have been painfully cognisant of the fact that communal acrimony is slowly filtering down to college students. The only hope for the salvation of this province and of this country lies in the emergence of the next generation as more broad-minded, more tolerant, more generous and more capable, thinking in terms of Bengal and of India instead of in terms of religious sects than the present generation of elders who, for the moment, fill the stage, but who cannot remain there for ever."

The above message was given by Sir N. N. [illegible] to members of the Calcutta University Institute who entertained him at a farewell party this afternoon, on the eve of his assumption of the Office as Law Member to the Government of India.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Referring to the problem of unemployment among students who pass through Universities very year Sir Nripendra said: "Contempt for fields, factory and petty shop which had been engendered by what we have done for a century of working men no longer to remain workmen, disdain of artisan and peasant for the vocations of forbears have all contributed to the present distressing situation.

TOO MUCH TO EXPECT.

"It is not difficult to understand why some part of this embittered crowd of unemployed youths are found willing to follow any chiefs whatever the goal may be. But it is too much to expect that we can suddenly retrace our steps and can completely ggo back.ffUnited Press.

INDIANS ATTACKED

RANGOON, April 23.

Sensational attack was made this noon upon two Indians by three Burmans with bows and sharp poisoned arrows.

It is stated that the Indians received serious wounds and had to be removed to hospital immediately. One of the victims succumbed to his injuries twelve hours after he had been admitted into the hospital, while the condition of the other is reported to be precarious.

The Burmans suddenly disappeared after the attack was made. The cause for the attack is not known.—United Press.

Madras, April 23.—Sir Joseph Bhore arrived in Madras last evening from Delhi and left for Bangalore immediately after. He leaves Bangalore on 30th instant, reaching Simla on May 3.—A. P.

TO-NIGHT

GRACIOUS, VIVACIOUS AND GAY

LILIAN HARVEY

singing her way through a Royal romance in

MY LIPS BETRAY

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JOHN BOLES
EL BRENDEL

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To-night 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GREAT REVIVAL

THE LAUGH OF A LIFE-TIME!

SYDNEY HOWARD

England's Foremost Comedian AS BODGER THE BEWILDERED BUTLER IN

NIGHT OF THE GARTER

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WINIFRED SHOTTER
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Produced by
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"OO-ER". But it WAS a night for BODGER—and a riot of fun from start to finish for the audience!

IT'S A RIOT FROM START TO FINISH!

A UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

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ALEMBIC GRIPE CURE
FOR
THE DISORDERS OF THE CHILDREN

Topics By Air Mail

(Continued From Page 6.)

they might quite properly say that the occasion was unique. "We regard it as a compliment," he said, "that Mr. Adams has come to speak to us, and some of us feel that he is in the wrong political party".

FASCIST MENACE

Mr. Adams, whose speech was largely a warning against the assaults now being made on liberty, referred jestingly to some of the attacks that were made upon him from time to time because of his views. Because of his views on the question of peace he was called a sentimental pacifist. Pacifist was a beautiful word. It contained two hisses and two spits. Reading letters he had received because of his opposition to capital punishment, he said on one occasion a correspondent wrote to him asserting that capital punishment was a deterrent against the crime of murder". "If it had not been fear of rope, wrote this correspondent, "I should have put a bullet in Lloyd George thirty years ago". Dealing with the new menace to liberty, Mr. Adams said there should be no licence in our State to attack on freedom. We ought not to tolerate concerted attacks upon liberty of speech and freedom of conscience. He felt that the law should be set in motion against the private armies which were now beginning to disfigure the countryside. Determined and ruthless minorities could do untold harm in the country, and dictators, once in the saddle, were difficult to remove once they had cowed and beaten down opposition.

But representative institutions could only survive on one condition—that they could be made interesting to an educated democracy. This would require radical reform of our Parliamentary procedure. Defeat of a Government ought not to involve resignation. Private members who voted against their party in power, as he had done, ought not to be treated as if they were doing something disloyal. Again, for most purposes there should be a time-limit on speeches in the House of Commons and more and more opportunities for the back-benchers to speak.

A democratic system, he thought, should not ignore the use of rhetoric. They knew, of course, how dangerous eloquence could be when used on the repressive side. Dictators like Mussolini and Hitler were well aware of the value of eloquence and though he hoped Sir Oswald Mosley would remain permanently what he was now a comic figure for the music halls—Sir Oswald had two resources which made him rather dangerous. One was the unlimited supply of funds at his disposal and the other was his mastery of high-sounding language.

WOMEN'S BIT

An address was given by Mr. Ramsay Muir at the annual meeting of the Manchester Liberal Federation Women's Central Council on Tuesday last at the Manchester Reform Club. He congratulated the women organisers on the work they were able to do in these hard times for the preservation of the liberties of the people. The supreme gift of liberty, he said, was being threatened in many countries and had been overthrown in some. In this country liberty was not so highly valued as it once was. The old view of Liberals was the belief that when such expression was driven underground, it made for martyrdoms and trouble. Freedom was not so seriously endangered in this country at the moment, but freedom of thought and of speech would be overthrown if free Government was overthrown. The first act of dictatorship had always been to put an end to freedom of speech and freedom of thought.

But freedom of enterprise, he continued, is under a cloud. By freedom of enterprise he meant the manifestation of energy on the part of the individual and work for the individual and the community. Freedom of enterprise needed to be checked and controlled by laws, and Liberals had always been active in providing legislation for the restriction of abuses. But it was one thing to regulate and quite another to destroy. To destroy enterprise was like taking the mainspring out of a watch. If the policy of the present Government, as carried out by Mr. Walter Elliot, was continued, we should have planned economy under which all activities of men would be under rigid control. Tories and Socialists were both undermining liberty in the industrial and economic sphere.

There was a third liberty, he proceeded, the freedom of intercourse between the peoples of the world which enabled them to exchange visits and goods. Liberals believed in the complete freedom of movement because they believed that was the way the resources of the world could be developed and distributed. That freedom had been terribly restricted, and the whole world was on the verge of economic ruin because Governments had been trying to make themselves rich by stopping trade with one another. No country depended more upon freedom of intercourse and trade than this country, and they must work for its restoration with all their force.

Finally, said Mr Muir, there was the freedom of Government itself, which meant settling our human difficulties by discussion and argument and not by force and dictation. That was what democracy meant. The democratic system had been overthrown in country after country. In this country, it was threatened by Blackshirts, but the Facist menace was not the only one. The whole system of our Government was threatened from both sides from the extreme right by the Fascists and on the left by the Labour Party. All these liberties which made the world worth living in had been created by Liberalism. They were fighting for the very existence of great Liberal ideas, and if ever there was time when Liberals ought to be active it was now. This was the test of the stuff that was in them. He counted, in the fight that was before them, on the faithfulness and steadfastness of the women. They could "stick it" when times were bad on the whole much better than men could.

Members of the Bohemian Circle foregathered at the Hyde Park Hotel on Tuesday night in support of the ex-Services Welfare Society and other charities. The function was described as a banquet of honour and everything that happened was accepted as unconventional. When the gathering was told to toast the health of the King before the dinner began the gesture was received with enthusiasm Grace was quite unostentatious and when Mr. George Graves, the chairman, rose to introduce the night's proceedings the banquet anthem ran:

"When the sun sinks low in the sky
And the oyster croons to its young
When the husband murmurs a lie
And the ancient song is sung;
When the waiter springs up alert
And drives off the dust from his shirt:
When the cocktail shrieks and the barmaid creaks
Each line is a sign it is time to dine."

and the chorus ran:

"Dine well—and the world will seem bright till dawn;
Dine ill—and creep back to your bed till morn."

Guests were asked during the night to observe the following cellar notes:

"Absinthe makes the heart grow fonder.
Ale proceeds from hops into leaps and staggers.
Bin kept in small restaurants where the motto is "One label covers a multitude of bins."
Kummel often imbibed through a straw—i.e., it's the last straw that breaks the Kummel's back.
Manhattan see Martini.
Martini see Mercury.
Moselle a mouth wash used by elderly dons.

The chairman told the gathering that the people who subscribed to the funds of the Society helped to furnish entertainment to the inmates of Broadmoor asylum as well as to the down and outs found by the police on the Thames embankment.

Following is a special news item in the "Sunday Dispatch" of April 8, 1934:

WHY GANDHI GAVE IN.

Why Gandhi has given up civil disobedience campaign in India is said to be—feminine influence. Women now outnumber men among his followers.

THANA BAR APPROVES AMENDMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 23.

At a meeting of the Thana Bar Association held on Friday afternoon in the pleaders' room the members of the Bar approved of the provisions of the Bill to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926, the object of which is to remove the present distinction existing in some High Courts between an English Counsel practising in India and an Advocate enrolled in India.

RECONSTRUCTION IN BIHAR

Arrangements Made For Water Supply And Temporary Housing

PATNA, April 21.

The latest position with regard to reconstruction work in Bihar is summed up in a message from an occasional correspondent, who wires as follows:—

Water Supply:—District Conferences are being held of all parties concerned with a view to arranging a programme for the improvement of water supply. The latest information indicates satisfactory progress of the operations. Six parties have been busy in Saran de-silting wells and in Madhubani and Champaran 147 wells have been de-silted. Forty-five tube wells have been sunk in Dharbhanga and the Muzaffarpur District Board has just received a lakh from the Government for sinking wells.

Temporary housing.—Sanction was recently given to a proposal of the Collector of Motihari under which 500 temporary houses are to be erected to house people who could not otherwise find shelter during the crisis. Materials have been collected and erection has started. Some of these huts are being provided by the Bettiah Estate and others by the Government. Persons who desire to erect their own huts are being given materials from Government Stores to enable them to do so. In Dharbhanga two colonies are being constructed and are nearly complete.

GRANTS

Distribution of grants for sand clearance:—Camps are now working and operations proceeding. In Muzaffarpur there was at first a certain amount of unwillingness to take loans but this is gradually disappearing and applications are coming in more freely. A great deal of work is necessary to explain to the cultivators the importance of taking loans and working hard to clear away the sand-deposit. Zamindars and local relief committees are helping Takavi Officers. In the Madhubani Subdivision over Rs. 16,000 has already been distributed in house building grants in 63 villages and in Chapra town nearly Rs. 10,000 has been given out for this purpose, while in Patna District Rs. 18,000 has been paid out during this week.

Agricultural Work: — Parties which are demonstrating methods of clearing away sand are holding on average 20 demonstrations a day and during the week-ending 7th April, 123 such demonstrations were given. The work of demonstrating how to turn vegetables waste into artificial compost has been started and demonstrations are being made in order to instruct cultivators in the best methods of using manure.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 has just been subscribed to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund by the employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Co.. Ltd., at Jamshedpur. It will be remembered that the Steel Co. sent most valuable help to Monghyr immediately after the earthquake and throughout the relief operations assistance in money and in kind has been received from Jamshedpur.

The Siwan sub-division in Saran appears to be one of those rare spots in Bihar which escaped the full force of the earthquake shocks. The latest report shows that no roads were affected neither was cultivable land rendered unfit by sand deposits or fissures. Damages were mainly confined to houses and wells. —A.P.

TRIVANDRUM SURGEON FATALLY ASSAULTED

ALLEPPEY, (By Mail.)

A report from Haripad (Central Travancore) states that, while returning from a temple to his house at Haripad recently Dr. M. N. Parameswaran Nayar, Assistant Dental Surgeon in the General Hospital at Trivandrum, was assaulted by unknown persons. Dr. Parameswaran Nayar, who sustained serious injuries, was immediately removed to the Government Hospital, Mavelikara, where he succumbed to his injuries the following day.

It appears that the doctor, accompanied by a servant and one of his children, was returning to his house after visiting a temple, when some persons attacked him from behind. The servant raised an alarm, but the assailants escaped. A magistrate recorded the doctor's dying declaration.

Four men belonging to Haripad have been arrested in this connexion and remanded in custody, pending further investigations.

(Dr. M. N. Parameswaran Nayar, who was 34 years of age, belonged to a respected Nayar family at Haripad. He joined Government service only four years ago.)

A heat wave recently swept over the Baroda State when Mehsana and Amreli registered 110 degrees, Baroda city 106 degrees and Navsari, 104 degrees, although no where in the Baroda State was the maximum temperature as high as 112 degrees registered as at Chhota-Udepur.

ASCOT GOLD CUP ATTRACTS U. S. HORSES

Mate And Gusto To Meet Hyperion In Long Distance Event

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Mate and Gusto, two of America's leading route running thoroughbreds, have not picked out an easy year by an means to try for the Coronation Cup at Epsom and the Ascot Gold Cup at Ascot in England.

The owners, Pete Bostwick and Morton L. Schwartz, respectively, have just discovered that the Ascot Gold Cup field will be one of the strongest this year in many seasons and that the same is more or less true of the Coronation Cup.

The fields for both races are somewhat smaller this year than usual but handicappers in England regard them as much more formidable than those named for most of the renewals of the famous fixtures.

HYPERION ENGLISH FAVOURITE

It has also been many years since the Ascot Cup took on such an international flavour, for, aside from all the good routers in England and Ireland, representatives from America, France and Italy will also be among the starters.

The horse generally rated as England's strongest defender of the Gold Cup is the four-year-old Hyperion, owned by Lord Derby. As a 3-year-old last season he won the Derby and St. Leger in England. Lord Derby has nominated two other colour bearers in Thrapston and Canaletto, but neither is as highly regarded as Hyerion.

The champion from Italy which will run for the Gold Cup is Crapom, owned by Crespy Crapom as a 3-year-old was not only the champion of Italy last year but invaded France and Belgium and there won two of the most highly prized Continental stakes to which horses of all countries are eligible Crapom also has two stable mates which are to the Ascot Gold Cup. They are San Souci III, a 3-year-old, and Agrifoglio, a 4-year-old.

FRENCH WILL CHALLENGE

It is possible there will be half a dozen French invaders in the Gold Cup. Among them will be Boussac, which won the French Derby last year. He is regarded as the best of the French challengers even if he didn't show to advantage in the Doncaster St. Leger in which he was a starter last fall.

Many English handicappers look upon the Gold Cup as strictly a battle between Hyperion and the Italian champion Crapom. They do not regard Mate and Gusto, the American challengers, highly, although it is possible their training work later on will cause the English observes to form new opinions.

Mate and Gusto are not the strongest representatives America could have sent to the English classic. Equipoise at his best would no doubt cause every American who wagers on horses to speculate to the extent of a few shillings on his chances of winning both the English races. On last year's form Dark Seeker was rated better than either Mate or Gusto, while some handicappers would place Norman W. Church's Gallant Sir ahead of them.

Both Mate and Gusto are American Derby and Arlington Classic winners. If either could go back to his 3-year-old form he might win the two English stakes. Neither was nearly the horse as a 4-year-old that he was at 3 and Mate at 5 last season wasn't able to win a race until late in the fall.

NANGA PARBHAT EXPEDITION

Success Depends On Weather, Says Herr Merkl

DARJEELING, April 23.

Herr Ulrich Welland Merkl left for Calcutta this afternoon. Interviewed the Associated Press Herr Merkl said that he was delivering a lecture at the German Club, Calcutta on Monday evening on the 1932 expedition, and would start for Srinagar (Kashmir) by the Punjab Mail the same night.

Thirty-five Darjeeling porters whom he has engaged here leave Darjeeling for Srinagar via Calcutta on April 25 under the guidance of the famous head Sardar Lewa, who was engaged in the Kanchinjungha and Everest expeditions. Thirteen other members of the expedition are arriving shortly in India and are expected to meet Herr Merkl at Srinagar at the end of this month. The party includes two British Officers, namely, Capt. R.A.K. Sangster or 3/12 Frontier Force Regiment, Kohat, (now on leave) and Capt. R.N.D. Frier, who was Herr Merkl's transport officer in the 1932 expedition.

Herr Merkl said: "We hope to be successful this time provided the weather conditions are good." —A.P.

Flatulence and all other ailments arising from constipation can be remedied by taking a teaspoonful of Fruitalko Saline—in half a glass of water every morning. Refreshing and stimulating, this saline is the combination of Alkalies with fruit acid, free of sugar.

Specially recommended for Constipation, Inactive Liver, Rheumatism, Acidity, Kidney Diseases, Headache, Biliousness.

INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO.,
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Buy a package of Kalzana to-day — every Chemist and Bazar-keeper sells it.

Kalzana

The Mineral Food for Better Health

BOATMAN MURDERS POLICE CONSTABLE

For Philandering With His Wife

JUBBULPUR, April 23.

A love intrigue that cost an amorous police constable his life had its sequel in the court of Mr. J. E. Solomon, Additional Sessions Judge Jubbulpur when Gazi, a boatman of Katni, who murdered the constable, was sentenced to transportation for life.

The learned Judge, in not inflicting capital punishment, observed that in his opinion, the murdered constable had been carrying on an intrigue with the wife of the accused, in spite of having been warned by his comrades and had kept a trust with accused's wife on the very day he was murdered. The Judge remarked, however, that this did not mean that the offence was committed under grave and sudden provocation, nor had this plea been advanced by the accused, who had met the deceased constable alone under a 'babul' tree and snatching away the constable's lathi beat him to death.

In view, however, of the fact that the accused appeared to have been provoked into murdering the constable because of his association with his (accused's) wife, the learned Judge considered that the ends of justice would be served by a sentence of transportation for life.—United Press.

YOUTH DROWNED IN WELL

NAGPUR, April 23.

A drowning tragedy is reported to have occurred at Sonegaon Bazar about six miles from Nagpur on Friday last.

It is stated that two Muslim youths, while out on picnic, felt thirsty. They approached a well where one of them slipped into the water. Efforts of his companion to save his life proved ineffectual.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton 12 Points Down

LONDON GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

Quiet Tone In Wheat

BOMBAY, April 23.

On Monday, narrow fluctuations market the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates.

VERY LITTLE DOING IN NEW YORK COTTON

There was very little doiing in the New York cotton market and prices moved within a narrow range. The undertone was quiet.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold was quiet but silver was steady.

SMALL RISE IN ARGENTINE LINSEED

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet. Chicago wheat prices declined on favourable weather reports. Argentine linseed marked a small rise.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES INACTIVE

The London Stock Exchange ruled with a quiet tendency while giltedged securities were inactive.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 23

Previous closing rate	11.59
To-day's opening rate	11.48
Difference	—.11
To-day's closing rate	11.47
Difference	—.12

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 23

Previous closing rate	5.87
To-day's opening rate	5.86
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.84
Difference	—.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 23.

There was very little doing in the New York cotton market to-day and trading was quiet within narrowest fluctuations. Operations in May option commenced with a decline of 11 points at 11.48 following quiet Liverpool cables and dullness in other markets. Soon after the commencement of the trading, business was done at 11.51. The market remained quiet at almost unchanged prices from the openings.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.47 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 23

The following were the opening ranges

July (11.74/11.73) 11.59/11.59
October (11.88/11.87) 11.72/11.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 23

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.87) 5.83
American May (5.87) 5.83
Egyptian July (8.04) 7.96
Egyptian July (8.06) 7.98

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 23 10 45 p.m

The New York cotton futures opened with a decline of 11 points. so Broach J-A was quoted between Rs 196 and 196-8. Later the rate improved to Rs 196-12 as the New York cotton futures were reported to be 2 points down.

OKHA PORT NEWS

OKHAPORT, April 23.

S.S. Martenfels (line: Hansa) arrived on the 17th instant with 350 tons of general cargo from Hamburg, Antwerp and Bremen and left on the 18th instant after loading 122 tons of castor seeds, 98 tons of magnesium chloride, 15 tons of rape seeds for Rotterdam.

S.S. Hatarana (line British India) arrived on the 20th instant with 13.500 tins of kerosine from Karachi and left on the 22nd instant after loading 400 tons of cement for Cochin, 200 for Calicut, 350 for Tuticorin, 100 for Negapatam, 1,048 bags of rape seeds and 25 bales of cotton yarn for Calcutta.

S.S Nizam (line Asiatic) arrived on the 21st instant with 450 tons of Java sugar and left on the 22nd instant.—A.P.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 23

T.T. on London.—

Previous closing	.....	1.4
To-day's opening	.....	1.3 15/16
To-day's closing	.....	1.3 13/16

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 23

Previous closing	5.16 1/4
To-day's opening	5.15
To-day's closing	5.15 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 23

Previous closing	5.16 7/8
To-day's opening	5.15 7/8
To-day's closing	5.14 13/16
Difference	—.01 15/16

FRANC RATE.

London, April 23.

Previous closing	77.34
To-day's opening	77.40
To-day's closing	77.21
Difference	—.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 23

London exchanges opened easy with the sterling dollar at 515-7/8 but later it declined and steadied at 515.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.14 13/16

Franc opened at 77.40 and moved within minor fluctuations later it being quoted at 77.46

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 77.21.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 23

The market closed quiet.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 23

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-8	£6-15-7 1/2

BULLION

London, April 23

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-8) £6-15-7 1/2
Silver (19 11/16d.) 19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 23

3 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 23

3-30 p.m.

London Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.81 5/8) 5.82 1/4
New York on Bombay (39.12) 39.06
Berlin on Bombay (0.97 1/4) 0.97 1/4
London on Milan (60.09) 60.03
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/32) 1-4 1/16
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 23

Local silver market ruled with an uncertain tendency. Opening at Rs. 54/3, 60/3 and 54/8 for ready, 1st and 2nd Settlements prices however declined on easier Shanghai advices but later improved on London advices finally closing at Rs. 54/2, 60/3 and 54/7.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/9/3, 33/9/6 and 33/10 for ready, 1st and 2nd Settlements and declined to Rs. 33/8/6, 33/8/9 and 33/9/3 on commission houses selling but later improved on steadiness in the sterling dollar rate and closed at Rs 33/10/3, 33/10/6 and 33/11/3

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 21.

May	12.38+.03
June	12.57+.06

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, April 21.

July	1.47
September	1.53
December	1.58
January	1.60

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 23

Liverpool wheat was quiet with July at 51-3/4, October 54-3/8 and prices were fractionally lower than the previous closing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 23

Prices on the Chicago wheat market declined fractionally on more favourable weather reports and commission houses selling May was quoted at 76-3/8 July 76-1/2 and September 78.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 23

Chicago oats were steady with May at 27 3/4, July 28-1/4 and September 29

Rye was quoted at 45.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 23

Argentine linseed ruled with a quiet tendency However prices were quoted with a gain of two points over the previous closing. May at noon recording 12.40

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 23

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£239 1/2) £240 7/8 steady
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 9/16 steady
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36 1/4) £35 3/4 to £36 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1/3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE

Crop April-May (£16 1/8) £15 7/8 paid
Dundee April (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Lightning April (£17) £17

RUBBER

Spot (5 29/32) 5 29/32 paid and value
April-June (6 1/32) 6 1/32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 9/16) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 3/16) £11 5/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 1/2) £9 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 3/16) £9 1/2 sellers.

JUTE SHARES RULE QUIETER

Moderate Business In Coals And Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, April 23

In Jute shares quieter tone prevailed owing to easier Hessian market. In coals only moderate business was reported. Teas were firm. In miscellaneous Burn and Co. ordy advanced further and rubber shares met with good enquiry. Securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 75/4 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 88/3; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/10; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 101/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/8 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 107/13

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1332; Imperial Bank ordy 334.

Railways: Howrah Shrakhala light 62.

Cottons: Elgin mills ordy 90; New Victoria ordy 1/9.

Coals: Amalgamated 18/2; Burrakur 14; East Indian 17/8; Panch Valley 38/8; Standard 29/10 small lot; Union 11/4.

JUTES

Agarpara pref 108/8; Adamjee pref 110; Anglo India 382; Birla ordy 11/8 cum div; Budge Budge 352, Champdany 155; Clive 32/4; Delta 377 small lot; Gourepore 472/8 small lot; Howrah 56; Hukumchand 15; Hukumchand pref 107; India 304 small lot; Kamarhatty 553; Kamaratty pref 126; Kanknarrah 464; Naihati 442/8; National 26/12 small lot; New Central 400 small lot; Orient 221; Presidency 5/14; Union 473/8; Waverley pref 55.

Miscellaneous: Bengal aerating gas 69; Benares electric 12/3; Arthur Butler 12; Bengal Iron 4/14; Burn and Co. ordy 237; British India Electric Construction 6; Indian Iron and Steel 7/10; Indian Standard Wagon pref 122 small lots; Triton Insurance 188 ex div; Bararee Coke 9/12, B A Corporation pref 121 small lots; Calcutta Ice 10/4; Midnapore Zemindary 74/8 small lots.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 12/4; Cawnpore 31/6 small lots; Carew and Co. 18; Champaran 22/2; Samastipore 9/14

Tea Shares: Amluckie 83; Bhatkawa 54 ex div; Bishnauth 30/6 small lot; Dimakusi 34/4; Hantapara 503; Hasimara 45/4; Hoograjuli 15/12; Jaybirpara 25/10; Moheema ordy 16/4; Naga hills ordy 20/4; New Samanbagh 35; Pussimbing pref 99; Rutema 12/6; Sonai river 18/4, Sonai river pref 109 ex div; small lot; Sapoi 13/8; Teliapara 503; Tezpore 12/4; Tukvar 22/4.—A. P.

GUN THEFT ARREST

AGARTALL, April 23.

Tripuresh Majumder, brother of a municipal employee was arrested yesterday in connection with the theft of a gun belonging to the State.

This brings the number of youngmen arrested in this connection to 6.—United Press.

RENEWED FIRMNESS IN GOLD MININGS, MOTOR & RUBBER SHARES

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN RUBBER

Improvement In Dollar Rate

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 23.

On the Stock Exchange, Gold Minings, Motors and Rubber shares showed renewed firmness. Otherwise, the new account opened disappointingly business being restricted. In Commodities, Rubber improved owing to speculative buying. Otherwise markets were uninteresting A feature in the foreign exchanges was an improvement in dollar due Mr. Morgenthau's statement that Government was prepared to sell gold abroad if dollar falls below export point.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 23 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet and prices rather irregular Giltedgeds were inactive. Rubber shares were firm but there was only a small business. Industrials generally were quiet but steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 3/4) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5/8) £103 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 5/8
International Holding (dol 2) dol 2
Hydro Electric (dol 8) dol 6
Musical Industries (27-3) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (38-1 1/2) 38-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-10 1/2) 37-0 ex div.
Woolsworth New Ord (97-0) 97-9
Swedish Match (9-0) 9-0
Dunlop Rubber (51-9) 51-7 1/2
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-0
Ford Motors (31-3) 31-0
Cables and Wireless (£9 7/8) £9 3/4
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera "A" (£8 1/8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (124-1 1/2) 123-9
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Distillers (92-6) 92-9
Liedrard Dyers (13-6) 13-6
British Celonese (14-0) 13-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-3) 62-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-0) 53-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-5) 11-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 9-9
Inter Nickels (27 1/8) 27 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, April 21.

May	0.77+.1 3/8c.
July	3.767/8+1 1/8c
September	0.78 1/8+.1 1/8c

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, April 23.

Java ready	.....	14 3 0
March shipment	.....	4 5 0
A-M. shipment	.....	4 3 0
J-A shipment	.....	4 3 6

SETH GOVIND DAS AND SWARAJ PARTY

No Support Without Congress Approval

JUBBULPORE, April 23.

Seth Govind Das, President-elect of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha's eleventh session questioned by the United Press as to whether he would attend the new Swarajists' Conference, before his departure to Ajmer this afternoon expressed his unwillingness either to attend or to support the Party, unless it is recognised by the Congress open session.—United Press.

BENARES WELCOMES HINDI TOURISTS

BENARES, April 23.

A civic address was presented to the South Indian Hindi Premi tourists on behalf of the citizens of Benares at the Town Hall before a fairly large and distinguished gathering.—United Press.

STUDENT SENT TO JAIL

PESHAWAR, April 23.

An Afghan student studying at the French School in Kabul, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for alleged subversive activities.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 23 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/4) £79 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 3/8) £91 3/8	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £113	
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106	
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/2) £98 1/2	
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4	

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-7 1/2) 40-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 32-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-7 1/2) 61-3
Burma Corporation (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 5/8) £18 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-6) 45-6
Rand Mines (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-3) 36-3
Anglo Persian (47-6) 46-10 1/2
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 23

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 39 1/8) dol 38 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 5/8) dol 17
U P Steel Common (dol 52 7/8) dol 52 1/8
United States Steel preference (dol 95 3/4) unquoted

REWA ZEMINDAR SENT TO JAIL

REWA, April 23.

Judgment was delivered in the case of Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh Tewari, a prominent Zemindar of the Rewa State who was arrested at Rewa on March 10, while addressing a public meeting called for raising funds in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Work.

The offence for which Sardar Tewari was tried was a portion of his speech in which it was alleged by the prosecution that the accused had said "that inspite of the 'Zulum and tyrannies and persecution' which were done by the authorities to checkmate the spirit of the public, the gathering of the public even in such a small number on this occasion, was really a matter of great satisfaction and pride."

"PLEA OF NOT GUILTY"

The accused, in the course of his defence denied the utterance of the above stated words, and pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The accused on the strength of the statements of the prosecution witnesses was held guilty of the offence, and sentenced to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months' further R. I.

APPEAL FILED

Lal Yadvendra Singh, B.A M. L. B. who had defended the accused before the trying court, has led an appeal onb ehalf the accused in the Chief Court, Rewa State, Rewa and has further requested the appellate court to postpone the proceedings for the recovery of the fine pending the decision of the appeal.—(United Press.)

DISARMAMENT DEADLOCK

Experts See No Hope Of Saving It From Wreckage

LONDON, April 23.

Following Mr. A Eden's Disarming Pilgrimage to European capitals, Signor Suvich, the Italian Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in London for a few days consultation with British statesmen. Signor Suvich declined to grant an interview to the Press, but the opinion is generally expressed that though the disarmament deadlock did not precipitate his visit, the three days talk will be mainly devoted to saving the utmost from the wreck of disarmament. Signor Suvich demonstrating how closely akin are the Mussolini and MacDonald plans. The British Cabinet Sub-Committee is also meeting

The recent utterances of British statesmen seemed to convey the impression that patience at conciliatoriness is about to run out, and the time is come for others to show initiative, or Britain would strengthen her defences.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin in an article in to-day's issue of the Paris financial journal "Agence Economique" declares that "no nation, likely to endanger our coasts, will be allowed a larger air force than Britain." That was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet, but he advocated the equalising of the air forces of all nations.

Meantime there is no sign of France's regret at having cut the painter or the fear of drifting in isolation. M Barthou has had gone to Warsaw and Prague to canvas the approval of Poland and the Little Entente, and retrieve what influence France might have lost by German Polish Non-aggressoin Pact.—Reuter's Special

CITY AND SUBURBAN CALLOVER

LONDON, April 23.

The following is the callover for the City and Suburban Stakes:—

9/2 Montrose.
115/20 Alluvial (taken and offered).
100/16 Play On (offered), 13/2 taken.
100/11 Abbots Worthy (offered) 19/2 taken.
100/9 Nitsichin (offered), 100/8 taken.
100/8 Light Sussex
100/8 Galapas.
100/7 Highlander.
100/7 Pommame.
100/7 Beneficial.
20/1 Young Native.
22/1 St. Oswald (taken and offered).
28/1 Unlikely and
33/1 Mate (offered).—Reuter's Special.

HUNDREDS RENDERED HOMELESS

Serious Fire In Vicinity Of New Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 23.

A serious fire broke out this afternoon in the Safdarjang Coolie Camp, in the vicinity of New Delhi, where about 200 huts were burnt down, and hundreds of poor people rendered homeless.

The fire Brigade rushed to the spot and put out the flames after two hours' struggle.

The cause of the fire is not known.—A.P.

DEFIANCE OF MULLER REGIME.

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, April 23.

Two South German Evangelical Bishops, Waiser and Theophil Wurm, sprang a surprise by convoking the Synod Church on their own authority at Ulm thereby enabling them to take over the management of the Evangelical Church. This step constitutes the most determined act of defiance against the Reichbishop Muller's regime. It is understood that the opposition does not intend to secede from the Reich Church, but regards itself as the true guardian of the articles of faith and the Church constitution. The opposition is of the opinion that Bishop Muller's Government violated both and therefore claims the reins of Church Government from Bishop Muller.

GOLF SURPRISES

LONDON, April 23.

At Formy in the English Amateur Golf Championship, surprises in the first round include Rex Hartley, Walker Cup player, beaten by Banks of Hallamshire 23rd hole; Sutton of Timperley, former holder, beaten by racing motorist Spencer of St. Annes. 21st hole.—Reuter.

BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS

Police Open Fire Resulting In Death Of Two

PANNA (C. P.), April 23.

A pitched fight between the Datia police and a gang of outlaws which compelled the police to open fire in self-defence resulting in the death of two outlaws has caused great sensation here.

It appears that the gang of outlaws while disposing of stolen jewellery in a Datia State village was questioned by the Police about the antecedent. The gang replied by a sudden attack which necessitated the police to fire a few rounds, which resulted as above.—United Press.

PRIEST GIVES THE LEAD

KARACHI, April 23.

The question of temple entry by Harijans has created a flutter at Talhar in Hyderabad District, where the priest of a temple has resorted to hunger-strike and is observing silence since the last two days as a protest against against the Trustee's alleged illtreatment to "Untouchables" who sought admission into the temple with a view to offer prayers. It is understood that when a large number of 'Harijans' visited the temple two days ago, the priest admitted them inside the temple, but the Trustee of the temple turned them out. Some Harijans are reported to have also gone on hunger-strike.—A.P.

RESTRICTION OF COAL OUTPUT

Scheme May Result In Undue Rise In Price, Fears Govt.

NEW DELHI, April 23.

In the course of their reply to the various Indian coal industries, which submitted separately to the Government of India, schemes for compulsory restriction of coal output in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces for action on the lines of the tea restriction scheme, the Government of India in the Industries Department after a full consideration of the schemes observe:—

"The Government of India would be willing to place the issue before Local Governments and interests concerned without avoidable delay, provided statistical and other material furnished by the industry in support of its case for restriction of output is in their view sufficient to justify this procedure. This material should include at least full particulars of movements in coal prices which can be compared with price movements in other commodities and of costs of production of coal.

PRICE-LEVEL.

Further, it is essential that those who are asked to consider the scheme of restriction would give a precise indication of the level of prices which the scheme is designed to secure and of the methods by which it is proposed to ensure that the scheme does not result in undue rise in price. As the treatment of forward contracts is a question of some difficulty and one on which the industry is divided, material indicating the extent and character of these contracts would be useful.

RAILWAY COLLIERIES

Railway collieries do not produce any coal for the public, but the Government of India are provisionally of opinion that these should not be included in any scheme of restriction. In the interests of private producers of coal, their output has, as a matter of fact, been reduced already to the extent fully equivalent to the degree of reduction suggested by the Indian Mining Association and while the Government of India have no present intention of altering their policy in the matter of coal purchases for Railways, they consider it important to retain liberty of action in this matter."—A.P.

CASE AGAINST LAVAN PRASAD

WADHWAN CAMP, April 23.

Mr. Manilal Kothari writes:—

The case against Mr. Lavan Prasad under section 107 Cr.P.C. has been postponed indefinitely and the case under section 124-A of the Penal Code is fixed for the 10th May.

Mr. Lavan Prasad was in handcuffs even during the hearing of the case.

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES CUT

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Telegraph wires near the Magh Mela grounds were found cut and stolen. Police are actively searching for the culprits.—A.P.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

CONTINUED DEMAND FOR STEEL SHARES

Mill Shares Dull

BOMBAY, April 23.

Against general expectations of a weak market owing to fears of mill strike, the action of the Share Bazar was impressive. There was a continued demand for Tata Steel Shares and Second Preference Shares were in scarcity. As pointed out before the general feeling is in favour of further improvement in prices of Steel Shares. Andhra Shares were steady and closed at a rise of Rs. 2-8 while Tata Power Shares gained Rs. 10-. Mill Shares were dormant. Indian Cement Shares were weak at the opening on increased offerings but as soon as selling orders were executed prices improved on renewed bull support. It is said that some operators are likely to take delivery of Cement Shares and shorts are likely to be caught.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, April 23.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	275
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	703 12
250 Bradbury	80 0
100 Century	223 2
100 Central India	245 0
100 Colaba	73 2
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	123 2
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	106 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	126 4
250 Laxmi	695 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	511 4
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	115 0
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	268 12
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	3000
50 Simplex	75 10
100 Swareshi	184 6
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1,000 Western	758 12
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	90 0
25-50 Central	24 12
500 Imperial	1,330 0
125/500 Imp. Conty.	336 4
50-100 India	105 8
5 Union	4 10
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 15
70 Gwalior	96 8
250 Indian	409 6
40 Katni Def.	1315 0
100 Katni Ord.	340 0
75 Okha	168 12
10 Punjab	18 0
100 Shahabad	325 0
70 United	90 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 2
15-75 New India	30 10
200 Oriental	3915 0
10-100 Vulcan	7/0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	144 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1375 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	X D 133/2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, April 23.

Bom. Dyeing 701, 700, 703/12
Century 221, 223/2
Central India 242, 245
Colaba 73/2
Kohinoor 126, 27, 126
New Great 113, 115
Simplex 75/10
Swadeshi 282, 80, 284/6
Bundi 29, 28/14, 28/15
I. Cement 403, 396, 408, 405, 409
T. Steel Dfd. 229, 31, 37, 33, 236/14
T. Steel Ord. 65/10, 66/4, 66/8, 12, 10, 67/2
B. Steam 285, 84, 285
B. Burma 450, 47, 53, 54, 453/12
Tata Hydro 139/6, 139/11
Andhra 1370, 76, 77, 1375
Tram Ord. 138/2, 138/7, 138/2
Tata Power 1028, 26, 37, 36, 1040

100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 0
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	139/11
1000 Tata Power	1040
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	806/4
100 Amr. Patty	113 8
100 C. Province	82 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	82 0
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	740
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	19/14
30 Tata Steel Def.	236/14
75 Tata Steel Ord	67/2
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	191/4
50 Belapur Sugar	215
100 Bombay Steam	283/2
125 Bombay Burma	453/12
50 Bombay Burma Contry	158/12
8sh Br. B. Petrol	2/9/6
50 Bombay Telephone	83/8
100 Ind. Bleaching	117 8
100 Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000 Port Canning	577 8
15 Scindia	10/10
30 Tata Construction	68/8
25 Tata Oil	17 14
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent. Andhra Vly.	1220
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	273 2
7 per cent Bom Trams	79 4
5 per cent Central India	472 8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 per cent Punjab Cement	14
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	123 12
7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power	1255 0
6 per cent. Tata Steel 1st	168/2
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	135/4
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent Vishnu	650 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.
Bombay, April 23.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 101/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 101/13/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 114/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 114/13

TAXFREE
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 102-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash 97/6
4 per cent 1954/37 Cash 100-6
4 per cent 1943 Cash 103-4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash 100-7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash 108-6
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash 107-4
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash 107-11
5 per cent 1935 Cash 102-13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash 107-14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Cash 104-13

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B I T 1974 97/8
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 97-4
5 per cent M Deb. 1959 107-12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 118/12
6 per cent K P T 1956 118/12
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 87/13 and declined to Rs. 87/10/6 on long liquidation. At the decline there was a good enquiry and prices rose to Rs. 88/3.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 23.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/5; Lowest Rs. 25/0/6; Closing Rs. 25/1

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/1; Highest Rs. 26/3; Lowest Rs. 25/13; Closing Rs. 25/14/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 21/2; Lowest Rs. 20/14; Closing Rs. 20/15

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/4; Lowest Rs. 21/13/6; Closing Rs. 21/14.

SUGAR LIKELY TO DECLINE

London Rubber To Improve

Messrs. M. & B. Sturn in their report state:—

"The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton:—"Weakness Liverpool due straddle reversing and fears regarding the passage of dies silver bill. Would buy in yeak markets."

London Rubber:—"No cause change opinion. Statement expected towards end of next week. prices should work higher."

Linseed Oil:—"Not so cheap in comparison other oils but relieve in strength of market."

L'pool Wheat:—"Position unchanged."

Lond. Sugar:—"Looks temporarily lower due Cuban offers and beneficial rains European beet crop but relieve in market in long run."

COTTON.—The market was quiet pending developments from Washington. President Roosevelt has signed the Bankhead Bill stating the Bill's objective is to place the cotton growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis and added that Government's cotton programme embraces 92 per cent of the cotton acreage. Recent rains have delayed planting which is somewhat later than usual over most of the Belt.

Silver.—The progress made at the meeting between the leaders of the Silver block and the President is reported to be satisfactory and a further meeting is to be held by the Silver Committee to-day.

SUGAR:—The Senate has approved of the Sugar Bill but traders are awaiting further developments. Once the Sugar Bill is passed. the tariff question will be taken for consideration.

WHEAT.—According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the carryover on 1st March in the four principal exporting countries was estimated at 250 million bushels. The surplus available supply for export in America, Canada, Argentine and Australia is shoyn at 667 million bushels as compared with 917 million bushels in 1933 and 819 million in 1932.

The Bureau's estimate of total wheat surplus in these four countries plus the U. K. is 163 million bushels below last year. Thus the total surplus is placed at 821 million bushels against 984 million in 1933 and 965 in 1932."

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, April 23.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless traders adopted waiting attitude pending the final result of the Silver Conference. President Roosevelt is opposed to any inflation and wants to see the result of the action taken about gold. The Bankhead Bill is now signed by the President but Bill is so much weakened that as a market factor, it is useless. There is less desire to operate at the moment and nervous bulls are unloading slowly. Crop reports continue favourable and there is no change in the cloth demand and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 11.65.

The opening level was the highest for the day and under tired liquidation prices declined 7 points from the opening level and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 11.58. The market close quiet at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.57c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a decline of 4 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 11.77c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW

Reports of the Administration's opposition to further silver legislation brought out liquidation but trade buying absorbed offering on the scaledown, with prices rallying in the mid-week, on the improved technical position and the spurt of buying following the passage of the Bankhead Bill. Renewed liquidation and scattered selling developed later in the week on the weakness of wheat and also due to doubts regarding the effectiveness of the Bankhead Bill, the enactment of which might be followed by a court test of its validity.

Foreign and domestic trade price-fixing was a sustaining factor on the decline. Persistent liquidation of May was absorbed by the trade partly against sales of later deliveries. Further sales to Russia are rumoured, estimates of purchases for shipment in spring ranging from 20,000 to 25,000 bales.

Recent rains have delayed planting which is somewhat later than the average over much of the belt.

The primary goods market was quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. May Highest (10 a.m. 11.65+.03
N.Y. May Lowest (1031 a.m.) 11.58—04
Liverpool July Highest (11-35 a.m. ..... 5.89+.07
Liverpool July Lowest (10-19 a.m.) ..... 5.85+.03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—President signed Bankhead Bill. Market quiet awaiting Silver Conferences.

New York.—Our reactions Silver legislation pushed political reasons and vote forced to help Western Congressmens' re-election. Our guess passage over veto unlikely.

New York.—President's opposition inflationary proposals likely discourage aggressive support until crop or trade developments warrant. Taking long view rather buy on further fair recession.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Slow liquidation, continues owing general uncertainty and unsatisfactory reports; American legislation Bankhead Bill so weakened in final form as to be no longer market factor.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by reports of; President opposed Silver legislation.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Consider final Bankhead Bill will have scarcely any restrictive effect no longer material market factor this and general uncertainty caused further liquidation.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Liverpool, April 21.

May	49 3/4+.7/8d.
July	52 3/8+.1 1/8d.
October	54 1/2+.1d
December	55 3/4+.1 1/8d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 23.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points on Saturday with July 5.86. There was some hedge selling against outside growths which resulted in a decline of one point from the opening level and July delivery reached the lowest level 5.85 for the day. At this level there was some Bombay buying and under fair trade calling on good Egyptian markets prices improved 4 points and July was quoted at 5.89. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed uncharged at 6.18d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures were fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close May was quoted 4.68, July 4.69 and October 4.74.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly firm with an active demand for Sakels and short covering. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points and spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 8.26. Uppers futures advanced 6 to 7 points and spot cotton prices rose 4 points to 6.56d. per lb.

CROP SCARES

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"Apart from the probability of crop scares, which, as pointed out last week, will be far more potent than usual as a market factor owing to the small acreage, there is the persistent determination of the U. S. Government to raise prices, and with the threat of monetary inflation still overhanging the market, it is not surprising to find a market scarcity of contracts. We continue to believe the general situation points ultimately to higher prices and we therefore maintain our view that purchases should be made in the present quiet markets as, with the improved technical position, any stimulating feature should now evoke a very ready response."

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 21

Broach A-May Op. 194 1/4; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 193 1/2; Closing 195 1/4
Broach J-Aug Op. 196 1/4; Highest 197 1/4; Lowest 195 1/4; Closing 197 1/4
Oomra May Op. 170 1/4; Highest 171 1/2; Lowest 169 1/4; Closing 171 1/2
Oomra July Op. 170 1/4; Highest 171 1/4; Lowest 169 1/4; Closing 171 1/4
Bengal May Op 128 1/2; Highest 129; Lowest 127 1/2; Closing 129.
Bengal July Op. 130 3/4; Highest 131; Lowest 129 3/4; Closing 131.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 12½

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 102 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/4
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 195—Liverpool May 5.86 Rs. 58 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 197—Liverpool July 5.86 Rs. 58 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 195—New York May 11.61 Rs. 54 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/4
Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 197—New York July 11.68 Rs. 55 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 23.

The local Silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling pressure influenced by lower Shanghai advices. Shanghai T. T. on London declined to day to 1.3 13/16. It is reported that President Roosevelt is against the Silver Bill and prices in New York Silver declined 1/2 cent on Saturday. In the local market prices opened to-day at Rs. 60 and declined to Rs. 59/15 There was a marked absence of any demand. The Gold market was quiet and featureless with a limited business.

Ready silver	.....	54	1 0
May delivery	.....	59	15 0
June delivery	.....	54	4 0
Ready gold	.....	33	8 3
May delivery	.....	33	8 6
June delivery	.....	33	9 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 21.

Spot silver	45	—.1/2c.
May delivery	45.10	—.63c.
July delivery	45.55	—.50c.

Tone:—Easy

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 23.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,305
Linseed	18,607
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	238
Gingellyseed	310
Poppyseed	13
Groundnuts	12,862
Castorseed	602
Rice	36,269
Myrabollams	1,948
Cottonseed	960
Gram	2,582
Joowar	250
Maize	45
Barley	15
Bajree	1,484
	tons.
Coal	423

LINSEED AND WHEAT.
Bombay, April 23.

Linseed May	.....	6	8 6
Linseed September	.....	6	11 3
Wheat May	.....	4	1 0
Wheat September	.....	4	4 3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 23.

Following a decline of 3 points in New York futures and owing to fears of Mill strike, the local market opened to-day at Rs 195/12 for Broach J-A delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 195/4 but prices rallied on short covering. There was a limited turnover of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Pending the outcome of the Mill strike there is no inclination to operate and the general feeling is in favour of a further decline.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points but the local market ruled steady on better news regarding the strike.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	195
Broach J-A.	196/12
Oomra May	171/4
Oomra July	171
Bengal May	129
Bengal July	131-4

READY COTTON SALES
April 23

120 Nanalal Manilal, Chaliagaon 136
106 Nanalal Manilal, Dhulia, 11 off
120 Viram Ladha, Jalgaon 9 off
100 G G Kesha and Co., Dabhoi 5 on
200 Gokaldas Dossa, Broach 200 1/2
109 Narshi Nagshi, Chandur 166
100 Samji Karamshi, Nandgaon 9 off
100 Breul and Co., Hansi 136
140 Langli and Co., Kapasin 50 off to Broach
100 P Crystal and Co. Katol 14 on
140 Narshi Nagshi Dhulia 164 1/4
50 Oshman Suleman Kampala 328
200 Gokaldas Dossa, Amod, 8 1/4 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 23.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	139/42	...
Bengal Fine	135/37	...
Bengal F.G.	132/34	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135/37	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	132/34	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185/88	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	185/88	...
Pundhurna Fine	176/78	...
Yeotmal Fine	176/78	...
Arvi Fine	174/76	...
Ellichpur Fine	176/78	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	166/70	...
Khamgaon Fine	166/70	...
Mulkapur Fine	160/62	...
Khandesh Fine	155/58	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	162/65	...
Burwah, Sanavad Fine	174/76	...
Broach Fine	202/4	...
Punjab/American	212	...
Punjab/American mix	202	...
Cambodia	...	249
Miraj Sangli	...	164/69
Compta Good	...	174
Jinja	320	...
Busoga	323	...
Kampala	326	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 23.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	21-4-34	This year.
Khandesh	303	240,588
Central India	871	179,373
Barsi and Nagar	218	153,616
Hyderabad-Gaorani	130	40,579
Berar	1,080	365,903
Central Provinces	536	92,152
Total Oomras	3,138	1,072,542
Dholera	2,380	47,846
N.-W. Provinces	...	7,879
Rajputana	358	38,137
Sind-Punjab	920	147,100
Broach	2,951	270,890
Coompta & Dharwar	95	14,897
Westerns-Northerns	155	10,577
Cocoanada	...	1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2,052	14,677
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	26,244
Egyptian and African	...	101,153
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	12,049	1,753,268

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 19th April.
In full-pressed Bales.

	21-4-34	This year.
Europe	332	284,572
Japan & China	3,601	493,801
Coast Ports	50	10,743
Up-country by Rail	...	89,556
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	15,778
Total	3,983	885,450

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 23.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal—					
U. P. ...	137	134	131	127	
Panjab ...	137	134	131	127	
Rajputana ...	137	134	131	127	
Oomra No. 3	178	175	173	170	...
C. P. No. 1	191	188	186	183	...
C. P. No. 2	184	181	179	176	...
Broach No. 2	...	203	200	198	196
Punjab-Ame. ..	21	208	206	204	
Surat ...	267	264	262	...	
Rajpipla ...	266	263	261	...	
Navsari ...	269	266	264	...	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 23.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date	21-4-34 7018000	7749000
Receipts Yesterday	21-4-34 8000	10000
Exports to date	21-4-34 6423000	6480000
Stock at Ports	20-4-34 3051000	4234000
Stock Interior Towns		
	20-4-34 1523000	1773000
Stock Liverpool	20-4-34 1040000	825000
Visible Supply	20-4-34 6899000	8478000
Quantity in Sight		
	20-4-34 10965000	11662000
Quantity out of Sight		
	20-4-34 10619000	9988000

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandia, April 21.

SAKELS—	
May	14.82+.06
July	15.00+.07
November	15.08+.03
January	15.13+.05
ASHMOUNI+	
April	11.63+.09
October	11.57+.04
December	11.63+.03

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
April 23.

Jalarashmi, Matches, Rangoon.
Luisiano, Daneri, Constanta.
Naruga, Hughes, Bassein.
Havildar, Hamilton, Calcutta.
Jalaratan, Dry, Rangoon.
C/Calcutta, Henderson, Karachi
Elysea, Henderson, Liverpool.
Conte Rosso, Verbes, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
April 23.

Conte Rosso, Verbes, Trieste.
C/Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.

April 24.

Weissenfels, Weedemann, Hamburg via Karachi.

LOADING.
April 23.

Steamer Heijein Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Nurtureton for Durban (for order).
Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy.'s steamer Jalarashmi arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Luisiano:—The steamer Luisiano, arrived in harbour on Monday from Constanta, with cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Naruga::—The B I S N Coy's steamer Naruga, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Jalaratan:—The Scindia S N Coy.'s steamer Jalaratan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Havildar, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of 6,989 tons coal.

S S C/Calcutta:—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Calcutta, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Elysia:The Graham T Coy.'s steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 57 passengers.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy.'s steamer Conte Rosso, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and 116 passengers, and hence she sailed on the same day for Trieste with same bottom and general cargo and 311 through passengers.

S S Weissenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Weissenfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
April 23.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—10 bales wool raw, A A Hirjee and Co: 20 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton fly, P D Vora and Co; 150 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co.

S S Weissenfels for Hamburg, 35 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 45 bags metal scrap and 75 pces ingots, M G A Husein and Co.

For Antwerp:+55 bales hemp, M Nissim; 112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Gydnia:+55 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent:—225 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotthon raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Nurtureton for Durban:—70.380 bags Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 41 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

S S Heijin Maru for Kobe:—60 tons iron scrap, C Harilal and Co.

IMPORTS.
April 23.

S S Trenenfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—290 cases paper, 110 cases mill boards, 6/8 cases nails, 25 cases slates, 64 cases Hollow glass, 230 cases Lamps, 21 cases glass ware. 40 cases Aloes, 131 drums colour, 991 drums chemicals. 303 drums dyes, 230 cases spirits, 75 cases iron ware, 160 cases tinware, 80 cases machinery, 46 cases M A Fuel, 44 cases Batterings, 90 cases Safety fuses, 32 cases Stationery, 215 cases Clovestones, 250 cases, Futterscrath, 99 cases sewing machinery, 122 cases beer. 301 b'dles timber, 197 b'dles plates, 736 b'dles tubes,

From Bremen:—235 cases paper, 75 b'dles copper sheets, 92 b'dles gum rosin, 518 b'dles steel rods, 80 b'dles nails, 67 b'dles Bolts and Nuts, 50 b'dles copper rods, 1,235 pces paper logs. 100 kgs chemicals, 39 cases Hinges, 1,400 b'dles tin plates, 173 b'dles iron ware, 261 cases glassware, 275 cases beer, 82 cases iron flanges.

From Antwerp:—45 cases Brandy, 300 cases chalk, 1,040 cases beer, 125 cases plywood, 250 drums oil, 51 cases preserves, 870 drums dyes dry, 358 drums dyes paste, 785 bags chemicals, 500 cks oil, 190 drums paint, 251 bags dexterine, 400 bags Farina, 60 cases Schanapps, 30 cases straw boards, 200 cases Whiting, 80 cases Serends, 1309 cases bolts and nuts, 770 cases wire, 80 cases paper, 387 cases tyres, 440 cases starch, 50 cases Glucose, 54 cases cardboard boxes, 335 b'dles pipes, 178 cases steel channels, 7,750 steel hooks, 1493 steel bars, 50 bags Cement, 250 bags lime, 1782 b'dles tubes, 200 b'dles chicory, 1203 b'dles Galvd Sheets, 591 b'dles steel Angles, 630 b'dles steel poles, 586 b'dles glassware.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 23.

B C RATE.
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 April-
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 Aug-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-15 May
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 June-July.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 259 3/4
Banks selling T T 257 3/4
Banks buying T T 256 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying 60 days 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.16 1/2 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 23rd inst.
London/Paris 77.25 21st inst.
London/Belgium 21.88 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 15.75 21st inst
London/Italy 60.12 21st inst.
London/Berlin 13.04 21st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 21st inst.
London/New York 5.16 3/4 21st inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53 1/2 21st inst.
Java/London 7.50 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £26-15-7 1/2 20th inst. £26-15-8 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 20th inst 19 11/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 20 20th inst 19 3/4 21st inst
Silver New York Ready 45 5/8 20th inst. 45 1/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 20th inst. 1 p.c. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 20th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. dol. 6	29
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	26
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	24
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pefd.	48
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	55
Consolidated Gas	39
Columbia Gas	16
American Tel. & Tel.	124
Western Union Telg.	55 1/4
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	35 5/8
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	30
Erie R. R	23
Pennsylvania R. R.	35
Union Pacific R.R.	132
Great North Pfd.	29
National Dairy	18
Hiram Walker	45
Distillers Seagram	21
Amr. Tobacco B.	73
Dupont	98
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	78
Bethelehem Steel	43
United States Steel	52 5/8
American Smelting	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 3/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	43
General Motors	39
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23
Goodyear Tyre	37
Mid. Con Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	29
Socony	17 1/4
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	32
Sun Life of Canada	475
National Distillers	30
Celanese Corporation of Am.	37
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	35
Eaton Mfg.	22
Allis Chalmers	21

Market irregular with upward tendency.

3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steadier.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

Textile Strike Begins

Mill Area Looks Like Armed Camp

MONDAY: Afternoon.

Four mills remained entirely closed and more than a dozen were partially affected as a result of the general strike of the textile workers of Bombay which commenced at 7 on Monday morning.

ARMED POLICE GUARD.

With armed police guarding all mill gates and at strategic points on important thoroughfares, the mill area looked like an armed camp.

WORKERS DEMONSTRATION.

Demonstrations by workers started at day break. There was the din of slogans, waving of red flags, processions and meetings.

The police who stood by, fully armed, interfered only when processions attempted to pass by mills which are working.

A workers procession of about 2,000 strong proceeding from Pothavadi to Nagu Sayaji Wadi was stopped by a police cordon drawn across Elphinstone Bridge.

A clash was feared, the atmosphere was charged with excitement, but after some time the processionists turned back and marched to Kamgar maidan peacefully.

WHY IT WAS STOPPED.

The procession was stopped, it appears, to prevent it from indulging in demonstrations in front of the Elphinstone mills, which is working.

The strike leaders claim that nearly 20,000 workers have come under the banner of the general strike and declared that the strike will be complete in all mills in a week.

POLICE PATROLS.

Police patrols motored the mill area at regular intervals and Police Commissioner Smith, Deputy Commissioner Butler and Khan Bahadur Pettigara also visited Parel to keep themselves in touch with the situation and give instructions to police.

19 MILLS CLOSED.

According to strike leaders nearly 19 mills remained entirely closed at 12 noon. Their names are Moon Mills, Jubilee Mills, Mysore Mills, Union, Modhoji, Phoenix, Victoria and Finlay Mills.

The mills which were partially affected by strike were Kaiser-i-Hind, Khatau, Standard, Century, Satya, Dawn, Jacob Sasson and Digvijand mills.

WORKERS' MEETING.

There were nearly dozen meetings of workers which were addressed by strike leaders. They were held simultaneously at Sewree, Lalbaug, Kamgar Maidan, Ferguson Road, Gamdevi, De Lisle Road, Chunabhati and Foras Road.

At the close of the proceedings, the workers formed themselves into processions and paraded the mill area.

EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Statistics compiled by labour leaders show that there are at present 50 mills working in the city employing 86,000 workers. The extent of unemployment among workers is estimated at 61,000.

WAGE CUT.

There has been wage cuts in 48 out of the 50 working mills and workers had suffered 41 per cent wage cut on an average.

STONE-THROWING.

Only one incident where strikers are alleged to have indulged in violenge is reported on the first day of the general strike in Bombay.

At about noon some strikers are stated to have gathered in front of the Pralahd Mills, De Lise Road, and started stone-throwing, smashing several windows panes of the mills.

The Police however dispersed the crowds.

GRIEVANCES OF OTHER WOPKERS

Apart from according support to the general strike of the textile workers, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, at its session held in Bombay on Sunday evening passed resolutions demanding the immediate redress of the grievance of tramway and railway workers and municipal employees.

The grievances of the municipal employees of Bombay were mentioned seriatum in a resolution which condemned the attitude of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in not conceding the demands of the employees. It demanded the formulation of a scheme of a Provident Fund and gratuity for the lower grade workers, characterised as tortuous the system of paying the workers very late in the second week of the month and sometimes even in the third week, condemned the "zulum" of "mukadams" who were in the habit of assaulting and falsely charging the lower grade road workers and urged that the rules regarding leave to this class of workers should be revised.

STOP THE SYSTEM.

The same resolution expressed the opinion that the system of giving municipal work by contracts started recently caused a more exhaustive exploitation at the hands of contractors than it was possible for the road department of the municipality to practice, the contract system therefore needed to be put a stop to and the work carried out departmentally.

The resolution relating to the grievances of the tramwaymen severely condemned the attitude of the tramway Company in not recognising the union of the employees and in putting forth such conditions for recognition "as were not put forward by any known employers on earth upto this time". The Conference supported all the demands of the tramwaymen.

RAILWAY'S ACTION CONDEMNED

The Conference condened the action of the G. I. P. Railway administration and railway board in introducing the revised scale pay thereby lowering already low standard of living of the G. I. P. railway workers in effecting wage cut, retrenchment, demotion and contract system on the railways, in refusing to reinstate the G. I. P. ex-strikers and the retrenched workers, in refusing to recognise the G. I. P. Railway workers Union, in evading the refund to Matunga and Parel Workshop men of the money illegally deducted from the wages during January 1934 and called upon the G. I. P. Railway workers to organise theselves into a strong trade Union to fight for the removal of their grievances.

LABOUR LEADERS IN COURT

S. S. Miraikar and Paruleker who were served with a notice to attend the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Monday, appeared before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate.

They were directed to appear in court on April 27.

POLICE VERSION

According to the police version the number of mills which remained entirely closed on Monday due to the general strike is five and the number of men on strike a little over 6,200. This figure is arrived at as under: The Phoenix Mills 2700 men, Union Mills 1400 men, Mysore Mills 700, Jubilee Mills 1,000 and Swastik Silk Mills 350 men making a total of 6,250 who have joined the general strike.

TEXTILE STRIKE BEGINS IN BOMBAY

Dr. Shetty addresses strikers in the De Lisle Road area and exhorts them to stand firm against the millowners.

SHOT AT HIM UNAWARES

Head-master Gives Evidence Before Crowded Court

REWA, April 23.

The Court room of the Deputy Magistrate Rewa town was again crowded when the hearing of the case in which Lal Padma Dhar Singh has been charged with wantonly and deliberately shooting at Mr. Shree Krishna Tope the Head Master, Rewa High School was resumed.

Entrance was restricted but public interest was keen as Mr. Tope who has recently returned after treatment gave evidence describing how the accused shot at him taking him unawares. His evidence lasted for two hours in the course of which he identified the clothes he was wearing when shot at and the articles in the possession of the accused. Rai Saheb Gnan Sinh conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Lal Mahaveer Sinh.

Further hearing was adjourned.—United Press.

CONFERENCE OF BURMESE ASSOCIATIONS

President Urges Members To Concentrate On Constructive Politics

RANGOON, April 23.

The Nineteenth Annual Conference of the General Council of Burmese Associations under the control of Thetpan Sayadaw commenced a three-day session at Toungoo yesterday.

U. Chit Pe, president, G.C.B.A. and chairman of the Conference in the course of his presidential address referred to the present political situation in Burma, and urged his countrymen to concentrate their energies on encouraging such activities as tended towards the promotion of constructive work, the momentous issue before the G.C.B.A.

Speaking on the Anti-Separation League he pointed out how Doctor Ba Maw, by accepting the post of Education Minister, had defied the mandate of the country under which he was returned to the Burma Legislative Council with the aid and assistance of Thetpan Sayadaw.—A. P.

NO CORRESPONDENCE WITH OUTSIDE WORLD

"Frontier Gandhi" Demands Better Facilities

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

It is reported that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who is in Hazaribagh jail has on account of "strict censorship," stopped correspondence with the outside world as he wants better facilities.—A. P.

SWARAJ PARTY CONFERENCE

150 Members Expected At Ranchi

RANCHI, April 23.

About 150 members, including thirty Muslims, are expected here in connection with the Swaraj Party Conference to be held on May 2 and 3.

Dr. B. C Roy with a party of 50 persons arrives here on the 30th.

Arrangements are being made to secure other houses besides Birla House for the accommodation of delegates.—A. P.

Sampuranand Says Country Will Not Stand Dictation From Any Individual

BENARES, April 23.

In a statement to the Press Mr Sampurnand, leading Provincial Congress Worker said:

"Sometime back Mahatmaji dealt a severe blow to political life in the country by advising Mr. Aney to break up Congress organisations. Now he has gone a step further on the same road by issuing his famous Patna Statement which seeks to caluminate a whole nation, particularly our brave volunteers and will only inject the poison of hopeless inferiority complex into the people.

"I think it is time to be aware that the country is sick of pseudo-spirituality."—United Press.

C. P. CONGRESSMEN CONSIDER SITUATION

NAGPUR, April 23.

About 80 Congressmen of Central Provinces Marathi Districts met last evening under the presidency of Mr. Abhyankar to consider the present political situation. After eight hours' discussion the meeting unanimously decided that the Congress Working Committee should convene a session of the Congress to consider the present situation and give a clear lead to the country in view of Mahatma Gandhi's statements regarding Civil Disobedience and Swaraj Party.

The meeting further expressed the opinion that entry of Congressmen into legislatures in violation of the Lahore Congress resolution was unconstitutional and indisciplinary.

HOLDING OF CONGRESS SESSION URGED

NEW DELHI, April 23.

Congress workers of the Delhi Province (Congress) met at Meerut yesterday when they resolved to abide by Mahatma Gandhi's decision on the suspension of civil disobedience and support of revival of Swaraj Party. The meeting urged the holding of a special Congress session at an early date with a view to evolving a constructive programme.—A. P.

SHELDRAKE AND SINKIANG

Says He Is Amused At Challenge But Not Worried About It

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 23

"The interview that I gave you on the question of an offer to me of the kingship of Sinkiang is correct in every detail and I have nothing to add to it declared Doctor Sheldrake when interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press this morning on a report emanating from Lahore impugning the correctness of his claim.

"BAD TASTE"

"But to characterise it as a joke" added Doctor Sheldrake, "is certainly bad taste."

"However," he continued, "I decline to be drawn into any argument on the subject. Every public man has enemies and I suppose I have mine. I know nothing of the individual who has written to Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Turkestan is a large country and I don't know from where the writer hails, who he is or what nationality he claims? Obviously he claims to be some one of importance in his country, but he is very vague in regard to that.

AMUSED BUT NOT WORRIED

So far as I am concerned I am amused at the challenge and not worried in the slightest degree. Nor was I anxious for publicity of any kind over the Sinkiang offer, but during my tour of the Far East, news of the offer was already known in Japan, China and other countries I visited. Furthermore the story crept into the English press. Hence I was induced to reveal the facts on my arrival in India."

HIS LIFE WORK

In conclusion Doctor Khalid said, "I have given thirty years of my life for the service of Islam and Muslim peoples throughout the world and that to me is my life work."

Doctor Khalid Sheldrake will be leaving for Bombay shortly 'en route' to Simla from where he will proceed to Afghanistan.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL REGAINS HIS WEIGHT

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Latest Calcutta advises shows that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had lost two pounds weight regained the same. It is stated that he is experiencing great discomfort for want of a fan and daily newspapers although it is understood that the Bengal and U. P. Governments have agreed.

His mother who has proceeded to Calcutta for treatment will not be operated. After an ordinary treatment in the Sewa Sadan Hospital she is returning to Allahabad in a fortnight. Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru has much improved.

M. L. C. Urges Release Of Obeidullah Khan

His Precarious Health And New Political Conditions Warrant It

Mr Peer Bakhsh, M L C, North West Frontier Province, and Secretary of the Independent Party in the Council has addressed the following letter urging the unconditional release of Khan Obeidullah Khan, in view of his precarious health and altered political situation in the country.

"Dear Mr. Cunningham,

The latest Press Reports about Khan Obeidullah Khan indicate that he is in a very precarious condition and that his life is still in great danger. His tranfer to Sialkot Jail is really responsible for further complications. It can safely be inferred from the existing circumstances that unless he is released from Jail and offered an opportunity of up-to-date medical treatment, there is every possibility of his death. The question of his release has been the subject of lengthy discussion in the last Session of our Council, as a result of an adjournment motion tabled by our Party. The details of the case were placed before the Government by the Independent Party quite elaborately. I do not think I can add anything more to what has already been said by us in this connection. Though not unacquainted with the attitude of the Government on this subject, one should not conclude that the door is closed for ever. Even after the announcement of policy, the Government must be prepared to reconsider such a serious matter of great public importance.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE

There are various factors which necessite the reconsideration of this question. The main obstacle in the way of the Government was stated to be the threat of hunger-strike on the part of the invalid prisoner. At this moment, I do not deem it advisable on my part to enter into the ethics of hunger-strike. Discussion on this point seems futile, especially when the prisoner is said to have given up hunger-strike altogether. The hunger-strike having come to an end, of objection on the basis of the so-called threat is now out of question.

AT THE ALTAR OF PRESTIGE

It was further argued on behalf of the Government that release could not be ordered, unless security was furnished to prevent the revival of Civil Disobedience Movement in the Province. Every one of us is fully aware of the Congress attitude recently adopted at Delhi. In the presence of this circumstance, no scope is left for any sort of apprehension. Even in the absence of this circumstance, I doubt the justification of Governments attitude in not releasing a prisoner who is lying on his death-bed. The only conclusion which can be drawn from this attitude is that either the Government is afraid of releasing a motionless prisoner of that a valuable life is being sacrified at the altar of prestige.

JAIL DELIVERY

Any how no pretext is now left with the Government to advance in support of its policy and the only alternative left for it is to order an un-conditional release of Khan Obeidullah Khan. Not only this much, but under teh present circumstances, the release of other political prisoners belonging to this Province and especially that of Dr. Khan Sahib the father of the prisoner can reasonably be demanded from the Government.

Dr. Khan Sahib's best medical aid coupled with perfect nursing will, decidedly prove a healing balm in this case.

In the light of the above facts, I think that the Government will see its way to accept the popular demand.

JAM SAHEB'S NEW MISSION

Attracting Business To Jamnagar

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, April 20.

H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb Shri Digvijaysinhji takes keen interest in his subjects and personally discusses with them plans for developing their business. It is his desire that prominent business men who belong to this place and are at present carrying on business elsewhere should establish their business here. With a view to encourage this idea, he paid a visit to the residence of Sheth Pitamberdas Bhagvanji, a commercial magnate of Bombay.

FROM THE BANKS OF THE INDUS

Hermit Who Predicts Political Events

KARACHI April 23.

According to the "Daily Gazette's' Hyderabad correspondent the occultist, Jashanmal Relaram Kirpalani who is leading a hermit's life on the banks of the Indus has made the following predictions:—

"There will be no war for long time to come.

Socialism and Communism will come to nothing in the years to come.

Sind separation will never materialise.

India will be given the Simon Report Constitution.

Sind will attract the largest contingent European arrivals in India.

British position will be unshakable.

There will be co-operation between America and England.

Prosperity of India is indissolubly linked up with England."—A. P.

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

Rajput Woman Lured To Her Death

SATNA, April 23

News regarding the brutal and cold-blooded murder of a young Rajput woman at a lonely spot near Raihuli Rampur a village about 4 miles from Satna, has reached here.

It appears that the deceased, who belonged to a well-to-do Rajput family, was lured by some of her women friends to an adjoining field, and there, taking advantage of their loniiness, she was done to death with a chopper, and relieved of rouaments worth about Rs. 300.

The following morning, when the villagers saw a number of kites and vultures hovering over a particular spot in a field, they grew suspicious and on reaching the spot found her dead body. The State Police were informed, and in the course of investigation they arrested 2 village women and a 10 years old lad on suspicion and are reported to have recovered some of the ornaments of the deceased.

Further investigation is in progress.—United Press.

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